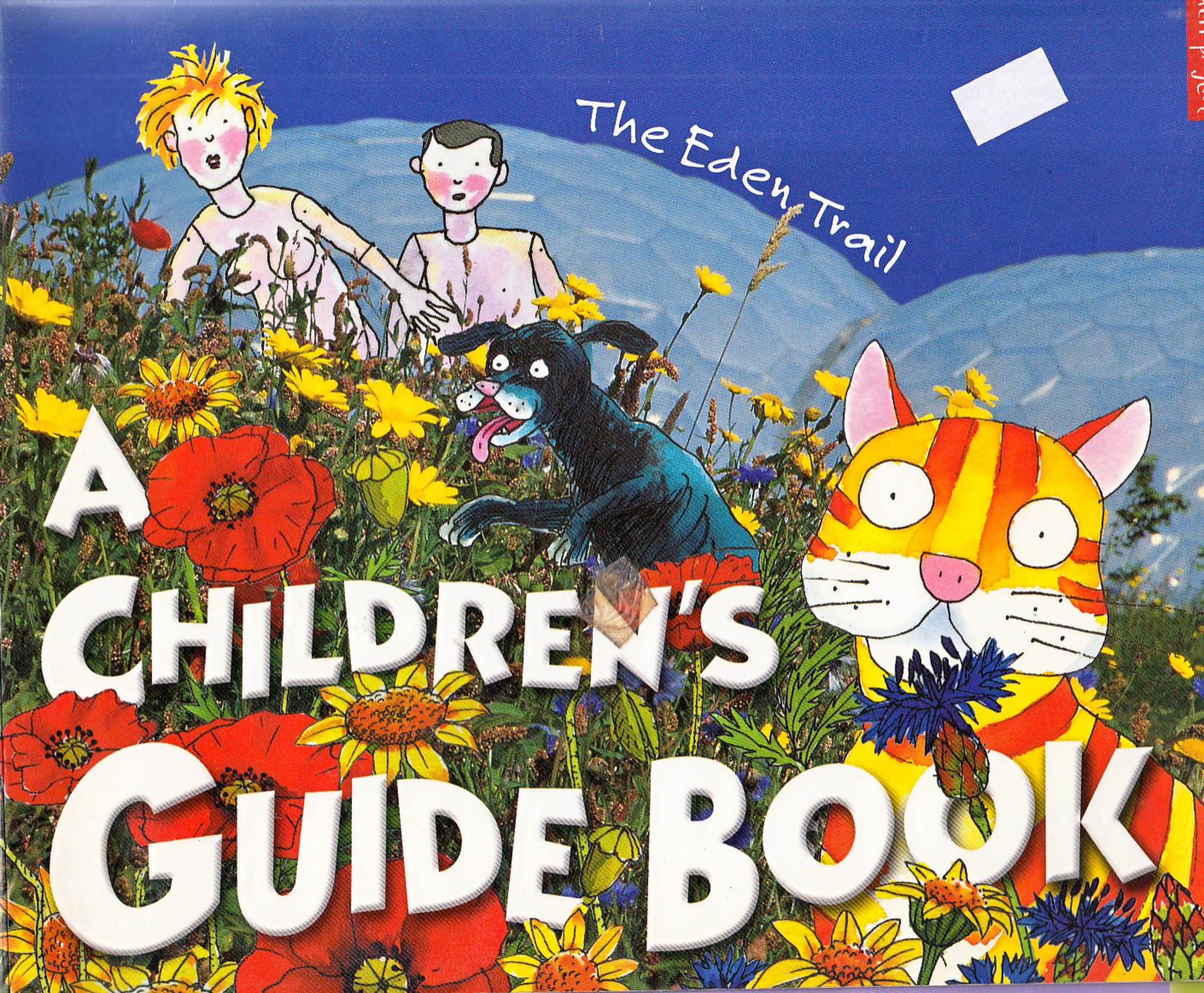


The Eden Trail

A CHILDREN'S GUIDE BOOK



WELCOME TO THE EDEN PROJECT!

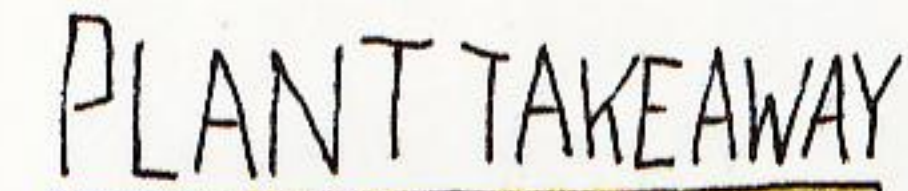
Your guide book will take you on a trail through the three main parts of Eden – the Humid Tropics Biome, the Warm Temperate Biome and the Outdoor Landscape.

Find your path round the trail by following the cartoon puppets at the top of every page and helping them spot the plants they are looking for.

Learn about the plants you see at Eden in the pictures and captions below the cartoon. Digger will give you some extra interesting facts.

**LOOK INSIDE FOR
LOADS OF ACTIVITIES.
TICK OFF THE PLANTS
WHEN YOU FIND THEM.**

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO



Is the coast clear?

The last visitor has left the Eden Project site ... Alan and Enid, the puppets from PLANT TAKEAWAY in the Visitors' Centre - along with their dog and their cat - creep away from their stand. They're off down to the Biomes to discover all the plants that are taken away from them every day.

Come on Alan,
I think they've
all gone.

Good trekking!



FOLD-OUT MAP

Here is your map. The trail takes you to the Humid Tropics Biome first, but you can visit the areas in any order you like. However, once you've started a section you'll need to follow it round in the same order as it is in the guidebook. The numbers will help you, and you can always refer back to this map if you lose your way.

The numbers on the map tie in with the numbers of the exhibits in the Biomes. The numbers also appear in the cartoon strip to help you find your way around.



THE OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE

Flowerless garden	0.01
Partners/talkshop tent	0.02
Plants for tomorrow's industries	0.03
The making of garden flowers ..	0.04
Indigo	0.05
Plants for taste	0.06
Apples	0.07
Wheat	0.08
Lavender	0.09
Plants and pollinators	0.10

Plants for Cornish crops	O.11
Sunflowers	O.12
Tea	O.13
Beer and brewing	O.14
Eco-engineering	O.15
Hemp	O.16
Potatoes	O.17
Plants for rope and fibre	O.18
Steppe and prairie	O.19
Plants for fuel	O.20
Plants in myth and folklore	O.21
Wild Cornwall	O.22

THE HUMID TROPICS BIOME

Introduction to the Humid Tropics	H.O1
Oceanic Islands	H.O2
Malaysia	H.O3
West Africa	H.O4
Tropical South America	H.O5
Crops and cultivation	H.O6
Cola	H.O7
Chewing gum	H.O8
Rubber	H.O9
Timber	H.10
Cocoa and chocolate	H.11
Palms	H.12
Rice	H.13
Coffee	H.14
Tropical vegetables	H.15
Sugar	H.16
Bananas	H.17
Tropical fruit	H.18
Bamboo	H.19
Cashew	H.20
Tropical dyes	H.21
Spices	H.22
Floral beauty	H.23

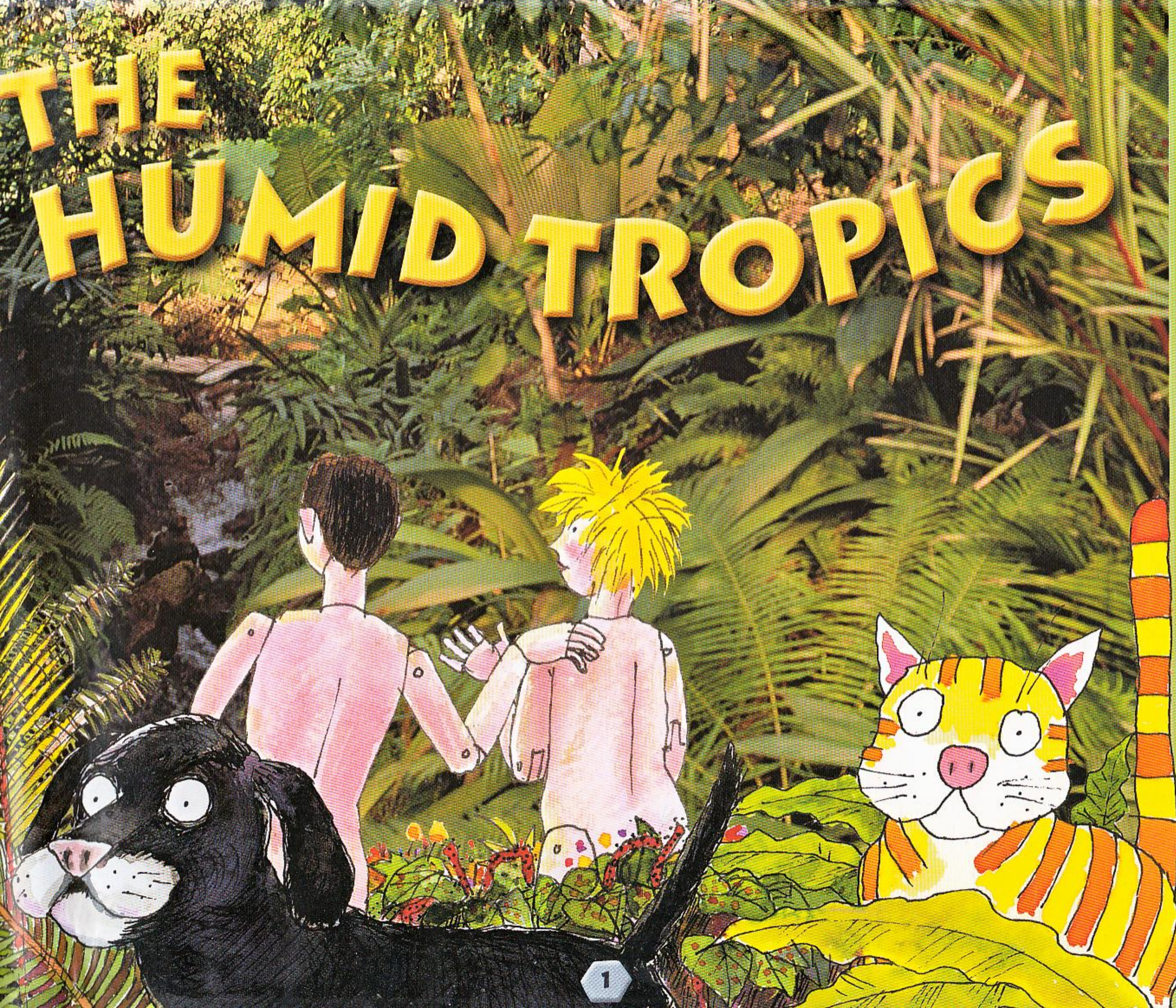


THE WARM TEMPERATE BIOME

Introduction to the Warm Temperate Biome	W.O1
The Mediterranean Basin	W.O2
South Africa	W.O3
California	W.O4
Crops and Cultivation	W.O5
Fruits of the Mediterranean ..	W.O6
Cork	W.O7
Tobacco	W.O8
Peppers	W.O9
Citrus	W.10
Grape vines	W.11

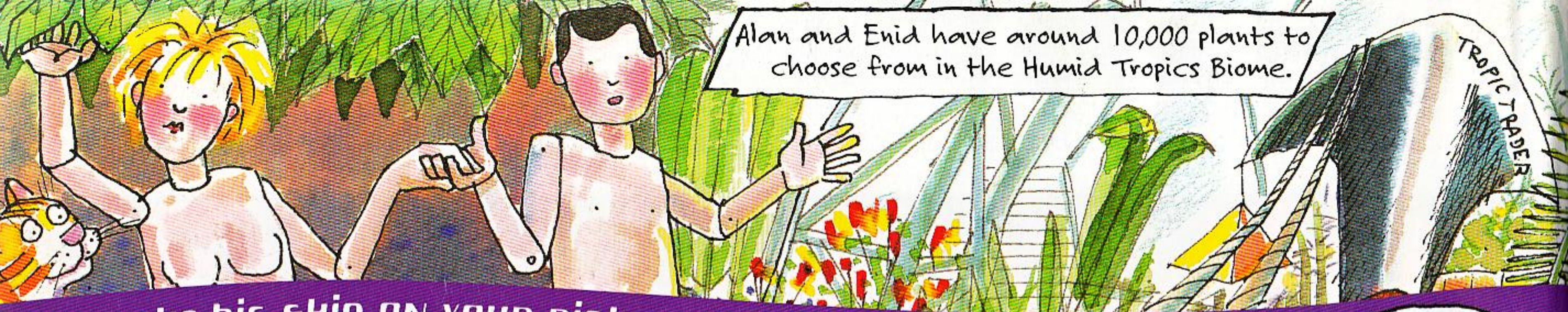


Cotton	W.12
Pulses	W.13
Grains	W.14
Maize	W.15
Tomatoes	W.16
Olives	W.17
Plants as perfume	W.18



THE HUMID TROPICS





PASS THE big ship ON YOUR RIGHT... LOOK FOR PLANTS ON EACH SIDE

WELCOME TO THE HUMID TROPICS!

THE HUMID TROPICS BIOME

In the tropical Biome it's hot (between 18°C and 35°C) and damp (around 70% relative humidity) – just like being in a rainforest! You'll find tropical places near the equator on a map.

Not down the name of the ship. It may help me out later!

.....



TROPICAL PLANTS FOR YOU

Take a close look at the crates on the ship. Sugar, coffee and bananas all come from the tropics. So do chocolate (from cocoa beans) and chewing gum (from chicle trees).

Do you recognise these cargoes?



⚡ Tropical plants had to be brought across the sea.

If we were ancient Egyptians we'd be looking for **PAPYRUS** to write on. Which plant is it?

Where's the **TRAVELLER'S PALM** to point us in the right direction?

OF THE PATH AFTER THE STEPS AND BEFORE YOU REACH THE BRIDGE...

PAPYRUS (H.O1)

On both sides of the path you'll see huge clumps of the tall papyrus plant. The ancient Egyptians used the white pith inside the stems to make a kind of paper for writing on. We get our word 'paper' from it.



↑ Papyrus plants.

TRAVELLER'S PALM (H.O1)

The massive palms with stems that look like huge fans are called Traveller's palms because the line of the stems points from east to west.

↓ Traveller's palm.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER'S RAINFOREST FACTS

Birdsong

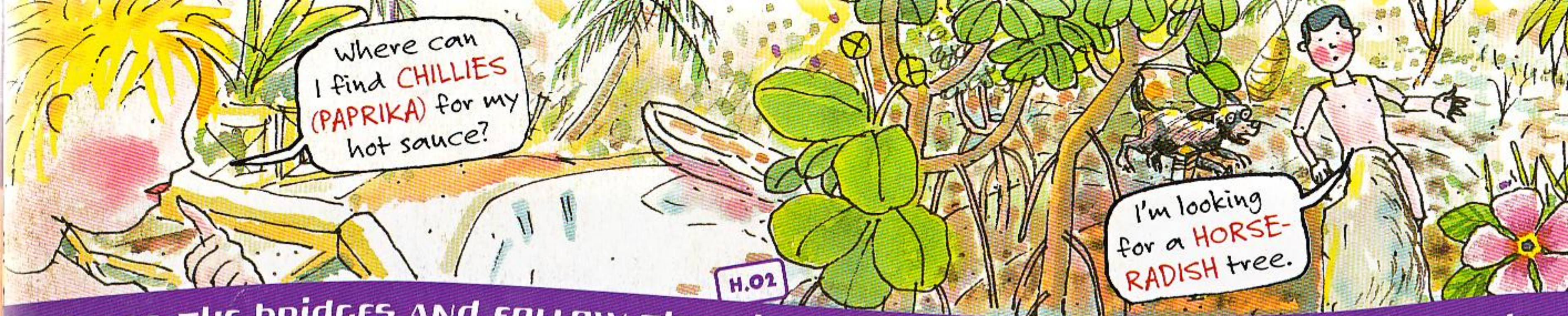
There are twenty small, green birds called Sulawesi White Eyes in the Biome to eat the bugs that could damage the plants.



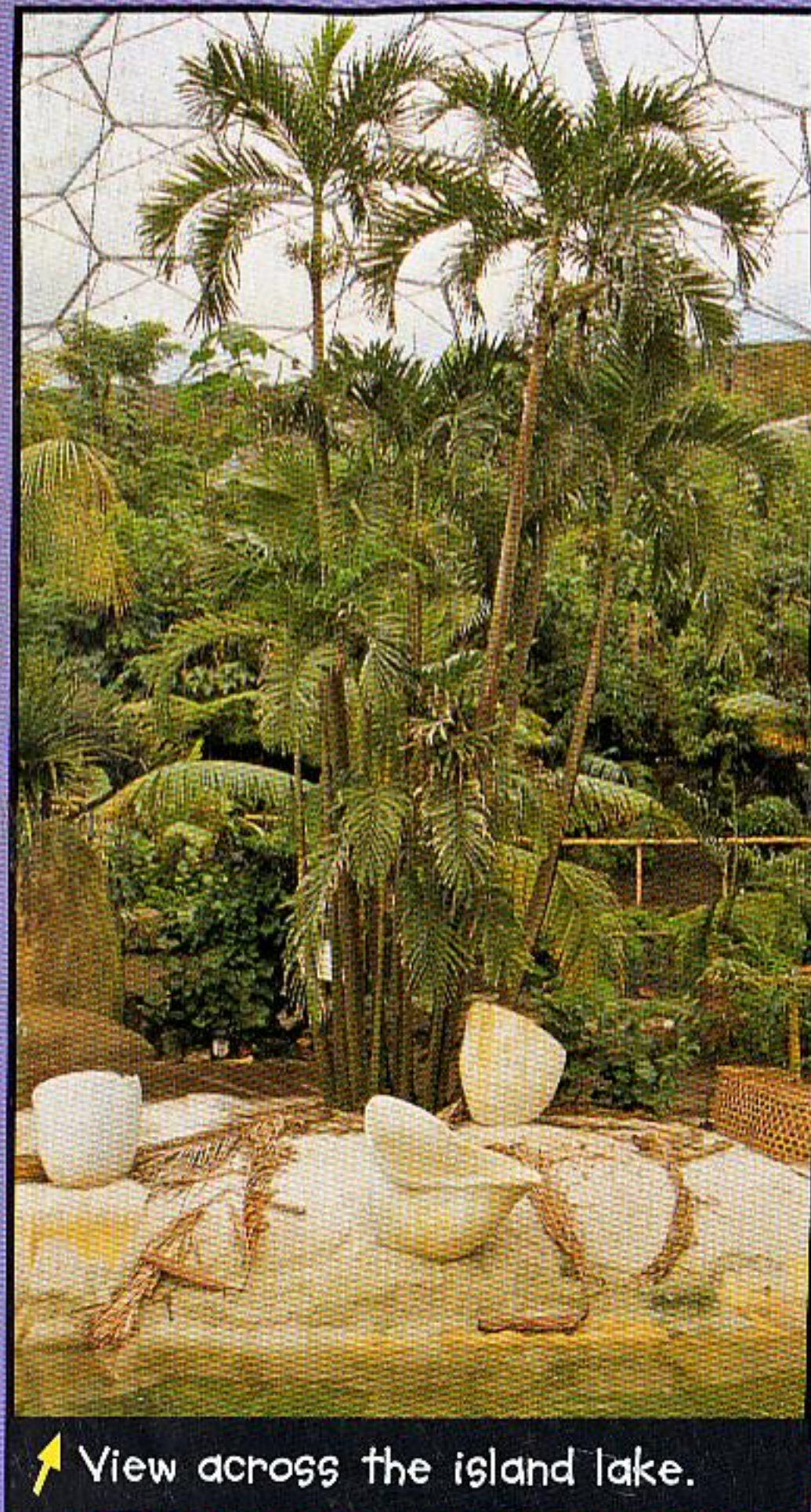
Wooden store cupboards

Rainforest trees suck carbon dioxide out of the air and turn it into ... wood. Good news, as high levels of carbon dioxide can contribute to global warming.





CROSS THE BRIDGES AND FOLLOW THE WINDING PATHS THROUGH THE OCEANIC ISLANDS...



⚡ View across the island lake.

LET'S VISIT SOME ISLANDS...

THE OCEANIC ISLANDS

(H.02)

Isolated islands are homes for many unusual plants. The plants are endangered when people build on the land and introduce fast-growing crops that take over.

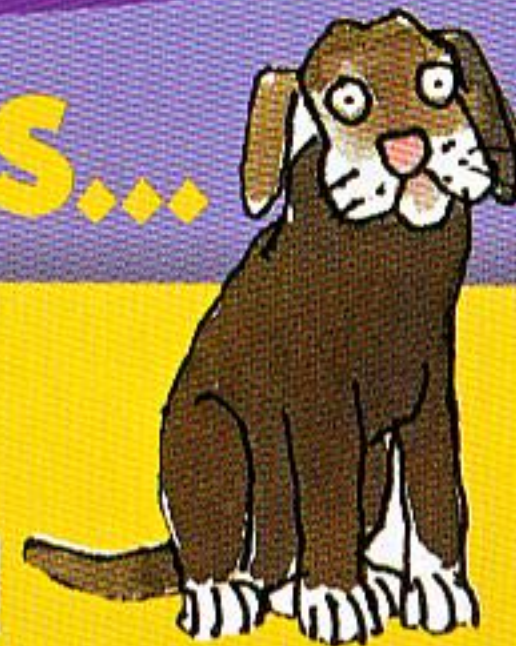
THE MANGROVES (H.02)

Mangrove forests grow in the tidal mud between land and sea. Look out for the 'snorkels' that are above the ground to allow the plants to breathe even when the tide is in.



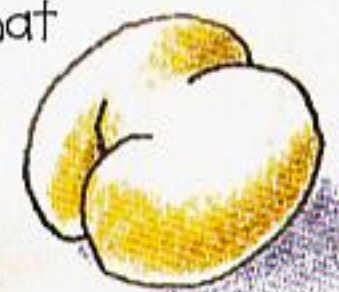
⚡ Young mangroves.

DIGGER FACTS!



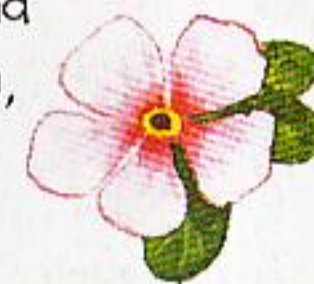
DIGGER'S ISLAND FACTS

Biggest seed in the world is the bottom-like coco-de-mer seed, from a palm that grows naturally only in the Seychelles.



The plant that saves people's lives

The pink-flowered Madagascan periwinkle (on the bend after the last bridge), is used to treat childhood leukaemia.



Wood from **MANGROVE** trees would give them timber and fuel.



H.O3

...WALK ROUND THE HAIRPIN BEND AND UP INTO MALAYSIA...

... AND MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN HOUSE (H.O3)

Raised on stilts to keep out water and snakes, this house is mainly made from plants, including wood from the surrounding trees, bamboo and rattan (a prickly climbing palm).



⚡ Hot chillies.

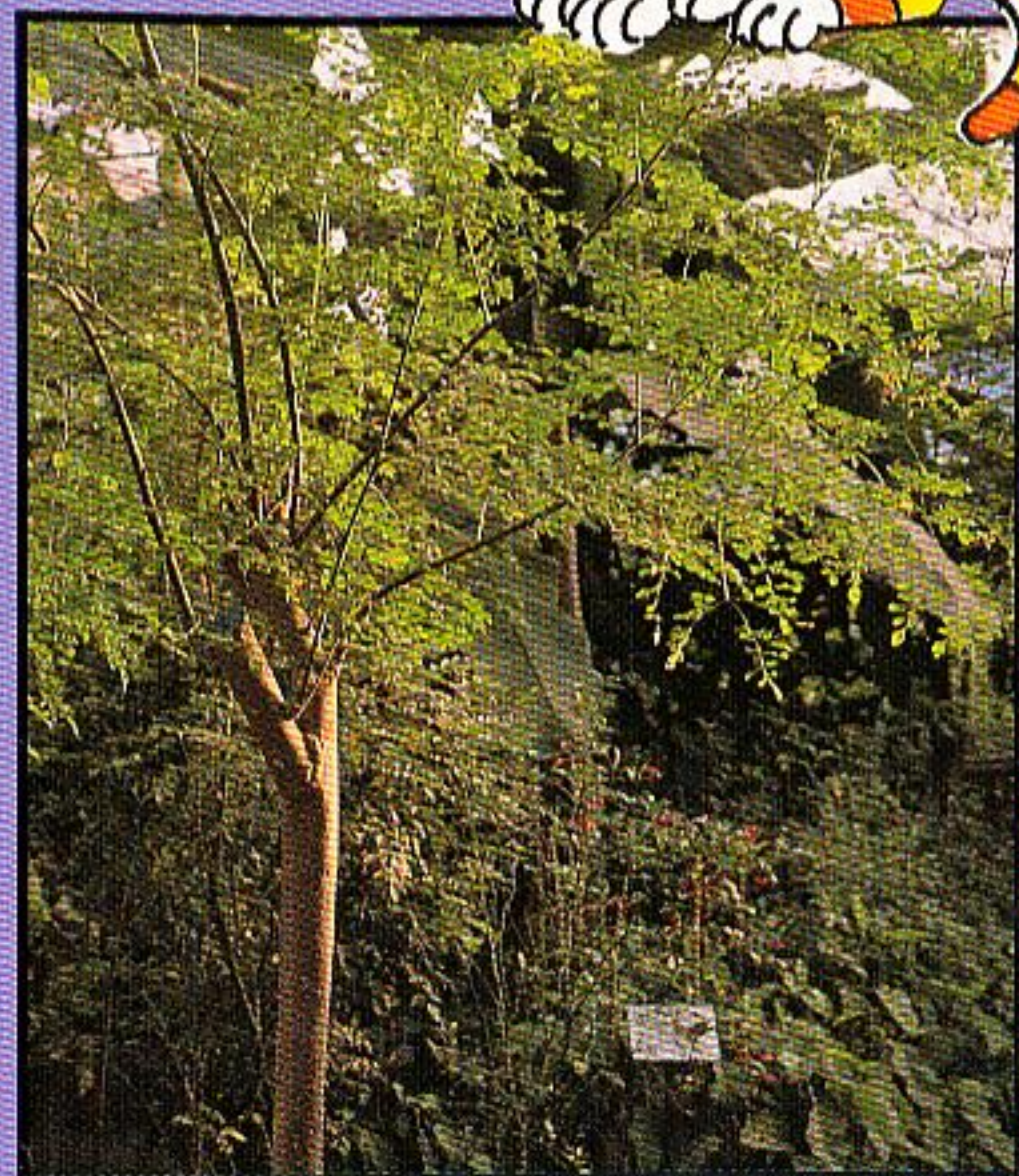


⚡ Malaysian house with kitchen garden.

KEBUN: THE HOME GARDEN (H.O3)

Houses in Malaysia have fantastic gardens with a bit of everything right outside the door: nutritious fruit and vegetables all year round, spices, such as hot chillies (paprika), and herbs for food and medicine.

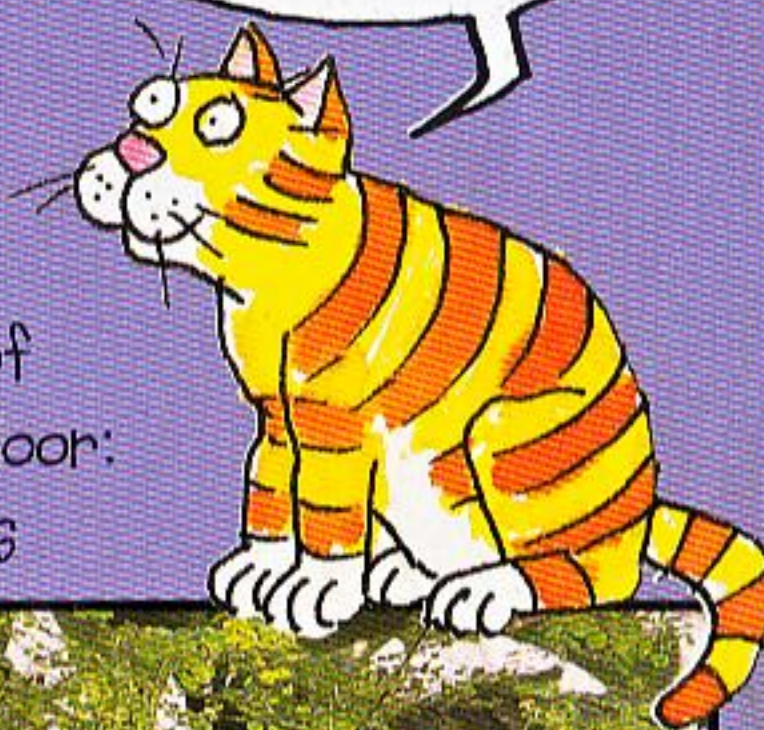
The useful horse-radish tree (or moringa tree) has edible leaves, flowers, beans and roots, with seeds that can be pressed for oil.



⚡ Horseradish or 'miracle' tree.

Can you find a fruit named after something that twinkles in the sky?

.....





ROUND THE ELBOW BEND TO THE POST THAT SAYS WEST AFRICA... THEN TAKE THE

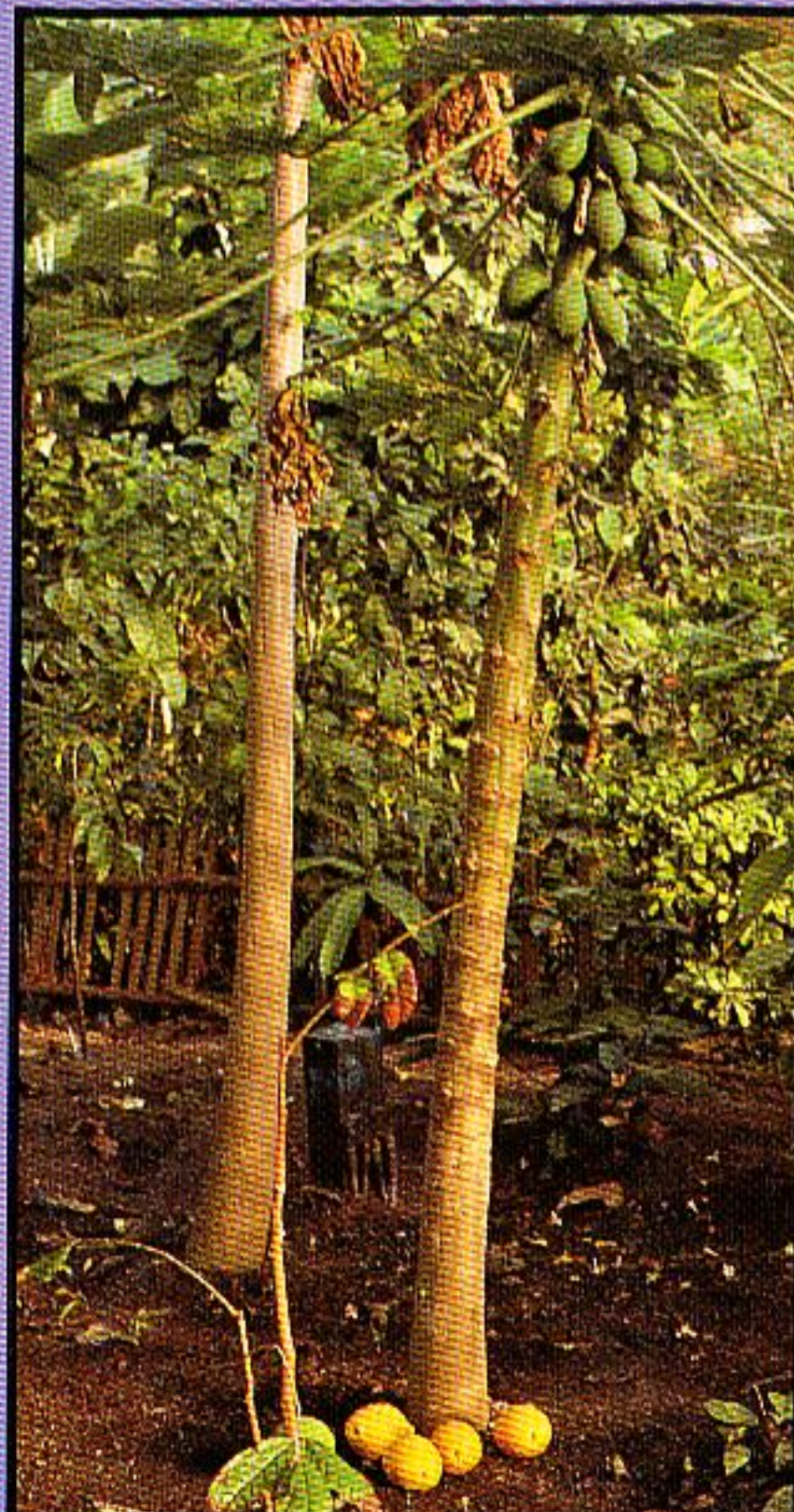
FROM WEST AFRICA TO...

WEST AFRICA. THE TAUNGYA SYSTEM (H.04)

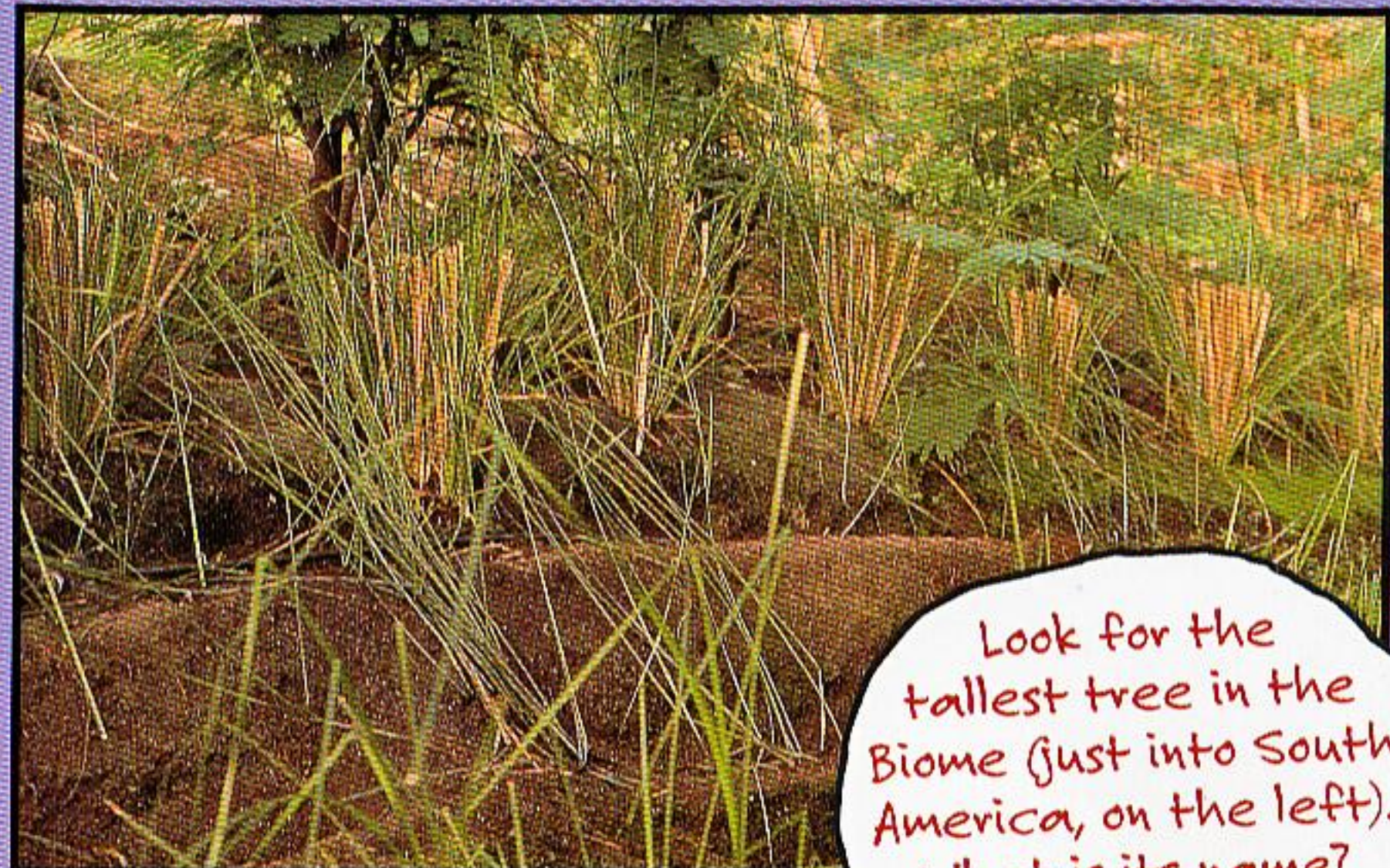
Papayas, mangos and other tall fruit trees can be planted in a forest garden to give welcome shade to shorter crop plants below. When everything gets overgrown, great ... a new bit of rainforest is born.



⚡ Mangos on the tree.



⚡ Papaya tree and fruit.

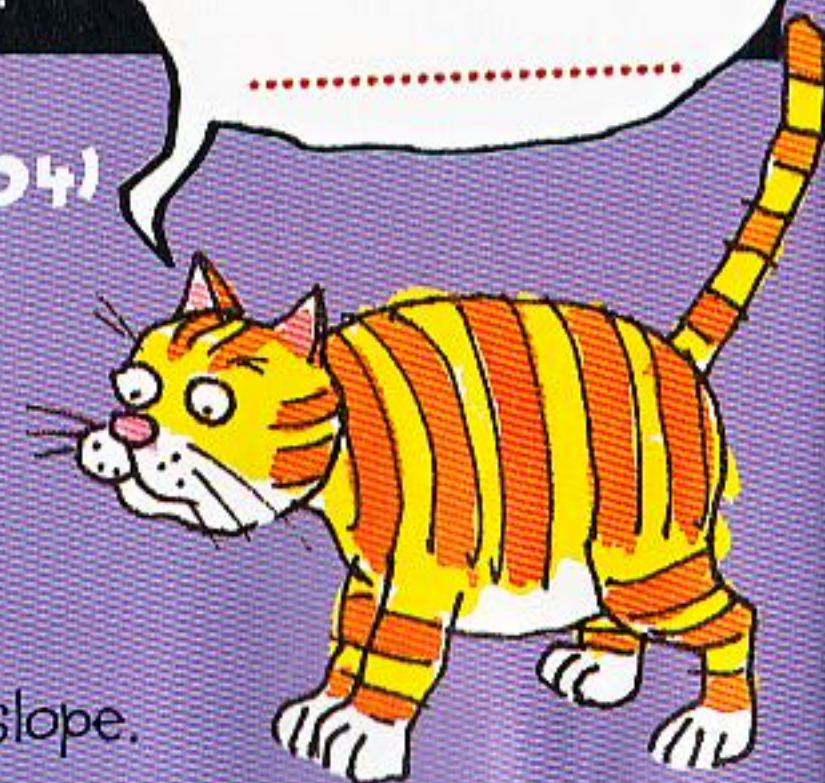


⚡ Alley-cropping on a steep slope.

ALLEY CROPPING (H.04)

How do you grow crops on steep slopes? Here (in season) maize is planted along the contours between lines of trees and vetiver grass. The roots help to prevent the soil falling down the slope.

Look for the tallest tree in the Biome (just into South America, on the left). What is its name?



Help Alan and Enid find some **WATER CHESTNUT TREES** (they look a bit like conker trees).

LOWER ROAD PAST THE COOL REST ROOM TO THE POST THAT SAYS SOUTH AMERICA.

...TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA

MOBILE GARDENS (H.05)

In the forest, patches are cleared for food crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes. Each year the garden is moved to a new plot and the old garden becomes forest again.



⚡ Cassava plant.

WILD HARVEST (H.05)

The rainforest itself is like a wild garden for the people who live in it. They can harvest water chestnuts, wild fruits, and honey made by wild bees. All sorts of other wild plants are picked for food, fuel, medicine and building materials.



⚡ Water chestnut tree by river.

DIGGER FACTS!

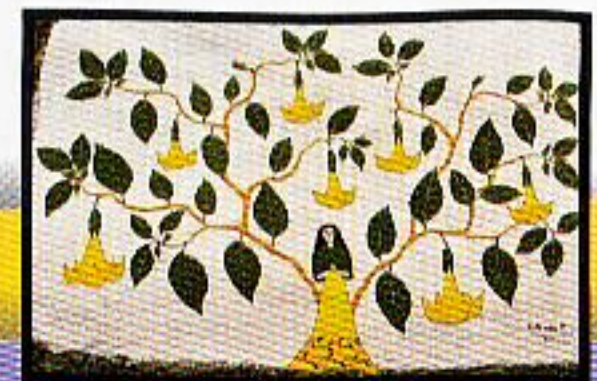


DIGGER'S HUMID TROPICS BIOME FACTS

Where does the water come from?
At Eden rainwater and ground water draining into the pit are used to top up the waterfall.

Hidden Peruvian paintings

On the top path up near the waterfall are some paintings by Francisco Montes Shuna, a shaman (medicine man) from Peru, who came to teach us about the plants.





...UNDER THE ARCH TO THE BOAT-SHAPED FLOWER-BED WITH COLA AND CHICLE...

RAINFOREST TREATS

CROPS AND CULTIVATION ARCH (H.O6)

Try and see the arch when it's working. On one side are the plants, and on the other are the products. Can you see which goes with what?

I've found my long lost brother! Write down what's engraved on the pillar beneath him.



⚡ This side of the arch shows you the plants.



⚡ Products on the other side.



⚡ Cola tree.

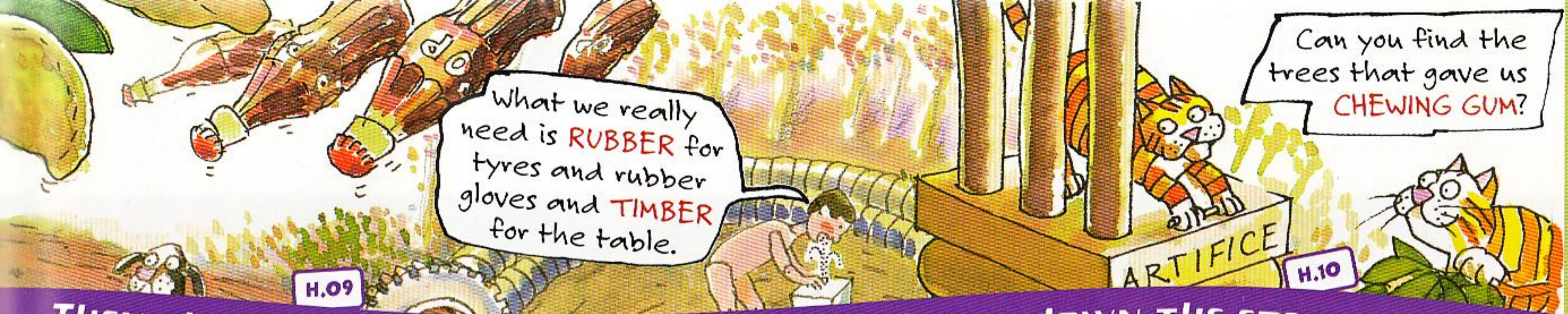
COLA (H.O7) AND GUM (H.O8)

Cola drinks were first made from the nut of the cola tree, *Cola acuminata*.

Chewing gum used to be made from the milky liquid, chicle, collected from the trunk of the sapodilla tree.



⚡ Sapodilla tree.

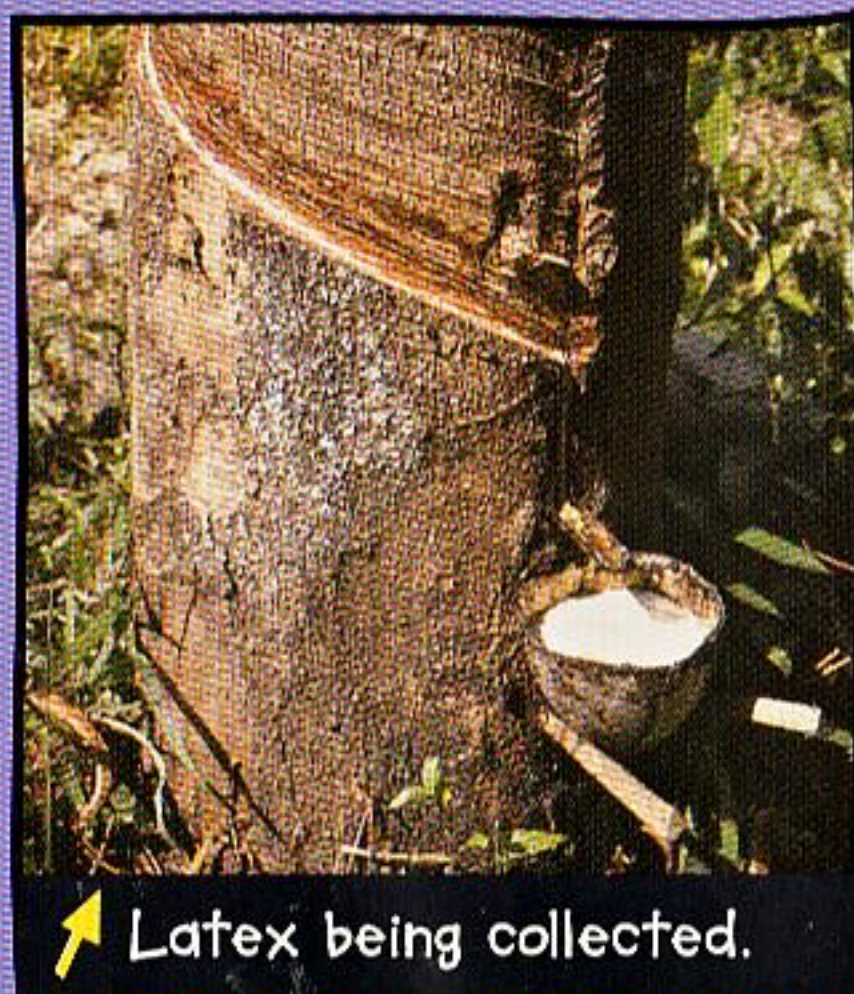


THEN THERE'S RUBBER ON YOUR LEFT ... AND TIMBER DOWN THE STEPS.

RUBBER TREES

(H.09)

Rubber is made from a white sticky liquid, called latex, that comes out of the rubber tree. The rubber tapper cuts the tree carefully and collects the latex in a cup tied to the tree.

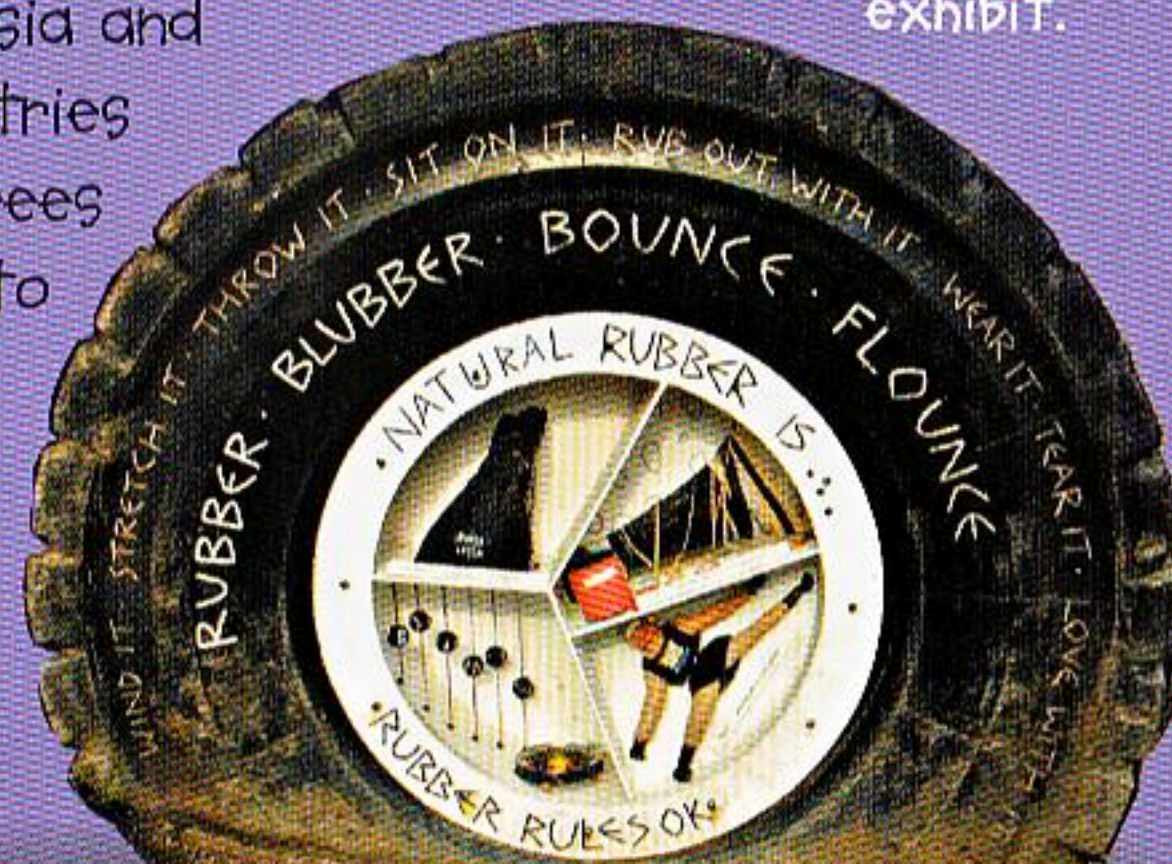


⚡ Latex being collected.

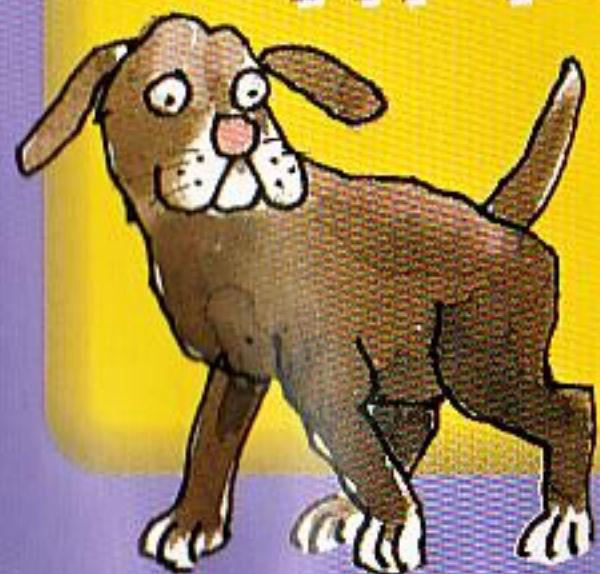
BOING! (H.09)

In Malaysia, Indonesia and other tropical countries millions of rubber trees have been planted to provide rubber for tyres, soles of shoes, sports equipment, rubber bands and more.

⚡ The rubber exhibit.



DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGGING ON TIMBER

Did you know?

Rainforest trees can end up as front doors and tables. Digger found out that this was not so bad if they were cut down without wrecking the surrounding forest.



Did you know?

In forests that are well looked after, trees are cut down carefully. Only a few trees are cut down at a time and new trees are planted in their place. Look out for products with approved labels, such as The Forestry Stewardship label (FSC).





COCONUT PALMS are easy to spot, but what do CHOCOLATE trees look like?

I'd rather find the plants for COOKING OIL.

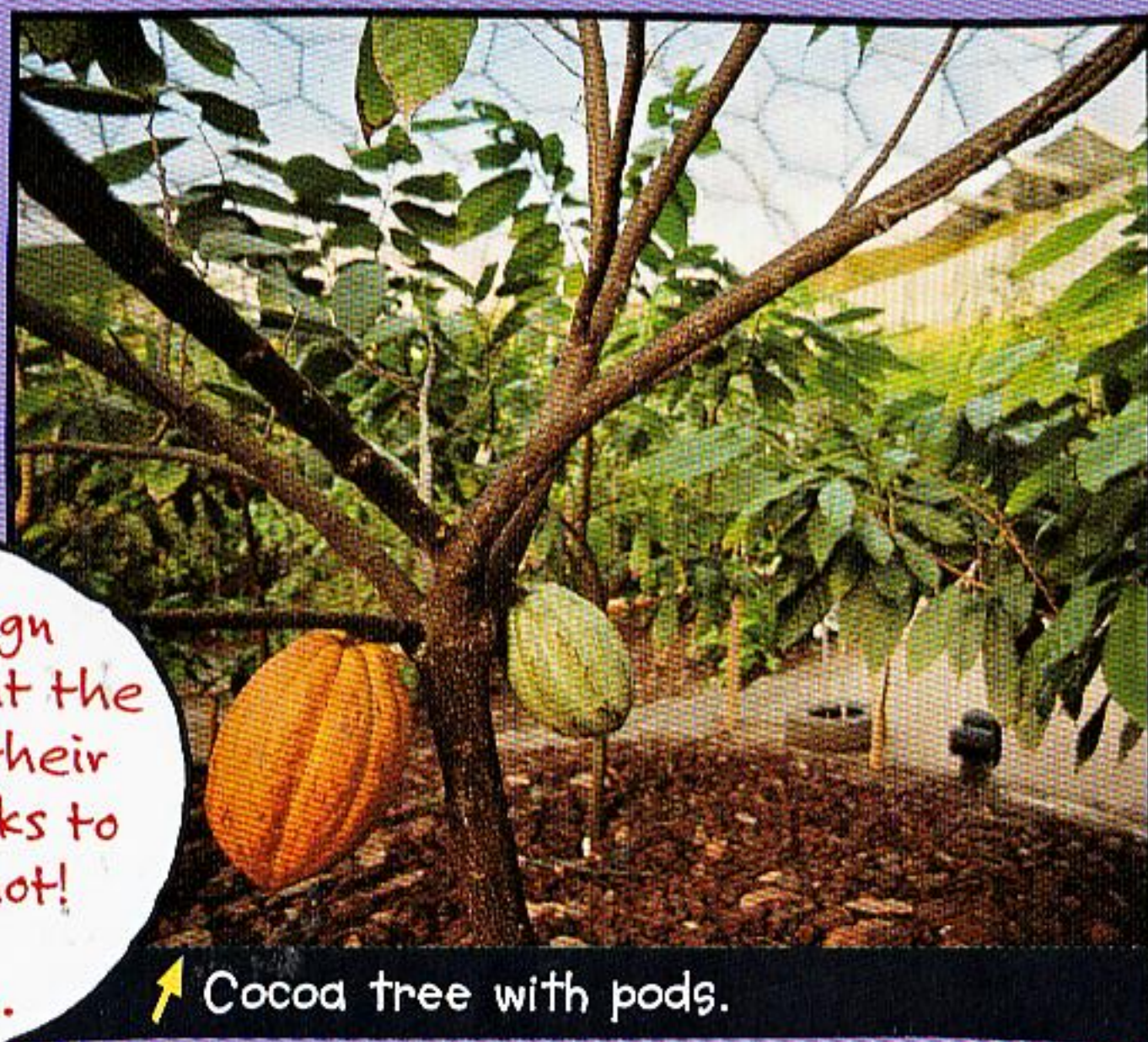
AFTER THE RUBBER YOU'LL SEE COCOA TREES ON YOUR RIGHT AND COCONUTS ON YOUR

HOW DOES CHOCOLATE GROW?

COCOA (H.11)

When the big, green pods on the trunks ripen to orange they are cut off and opened. The beans inside are fermented, dried and shipped across the world to make chocolate.

Read the sign to find out what the Aztecs put in their chocolate drinks to make them hot!



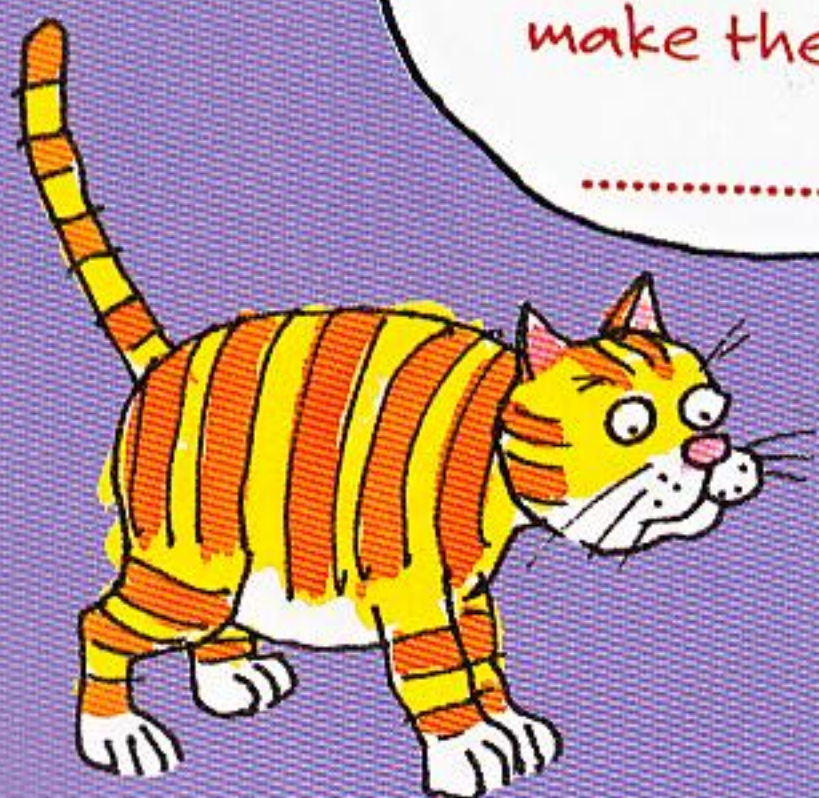
⚡ Cocoa tree with pods.

COCONUT (H.12)

Sweets, coconut milk, doormats, face cream, food, potting compost and hair gel all come from coconut palms which grow in tropical places round the world.



⚡ Coconut palm.



Can you see the **RICE**
for their rice crispies?

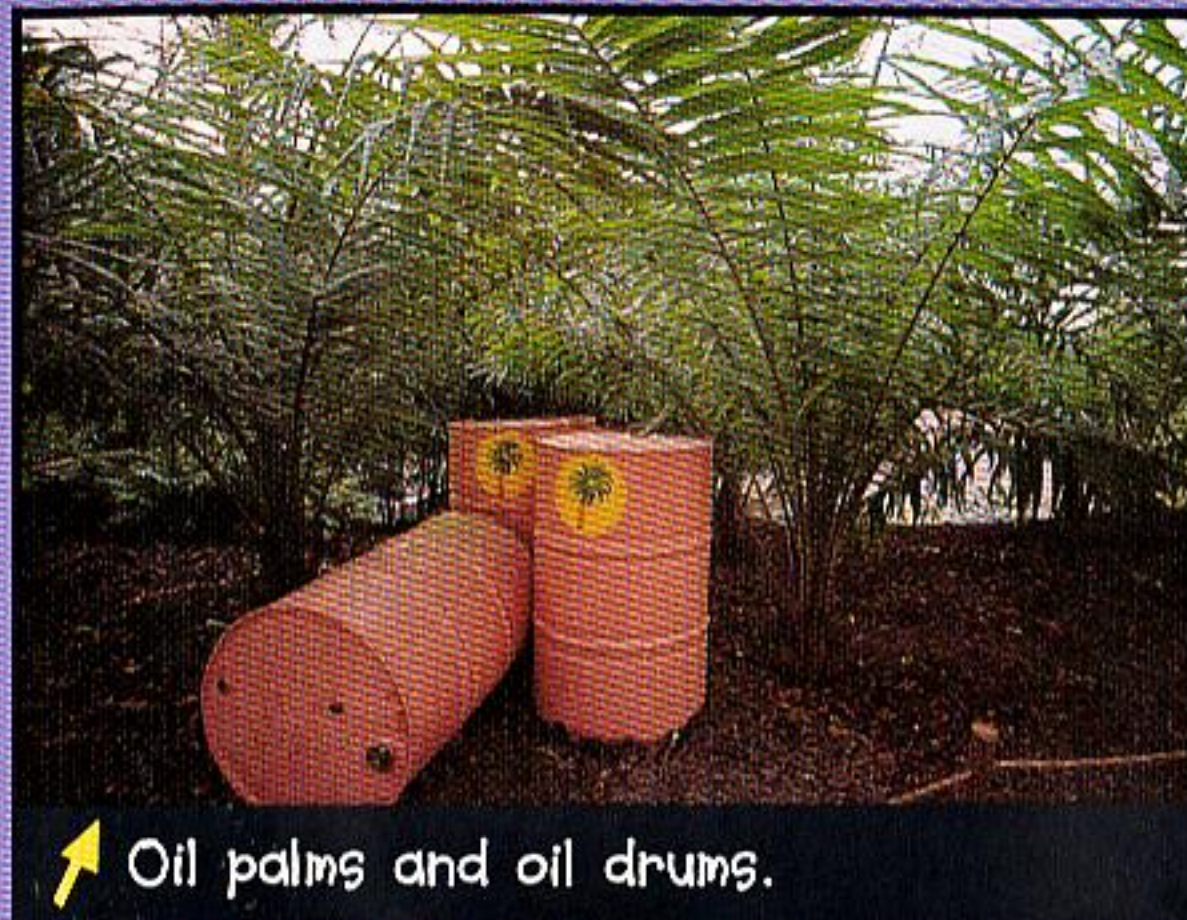
H.12

H.13

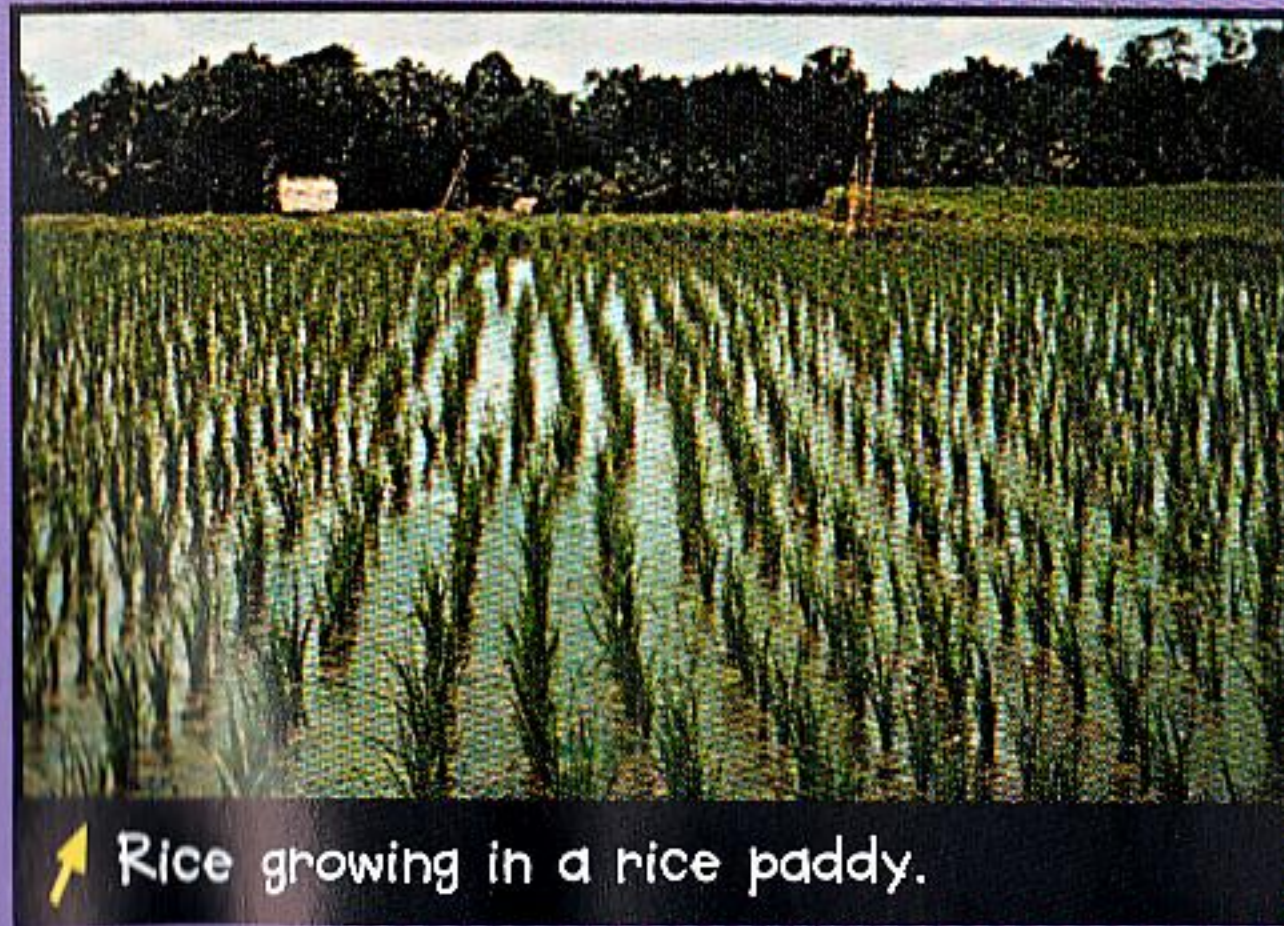
LEFT, OIL PALMS ON THE RIGHT AND THE RICE EXHIBIT ON THE LEFT.

OIL PALM (H.12)

Palm oil is squeezed from the seeds of the oil palm. Palm oil is used in some of the cakes and pies we buy, as well as in soap and make-up. Millions of oil palms have been planted in the tropics to supply oil for people the world over.



⚡ Oil palms and oil drums.

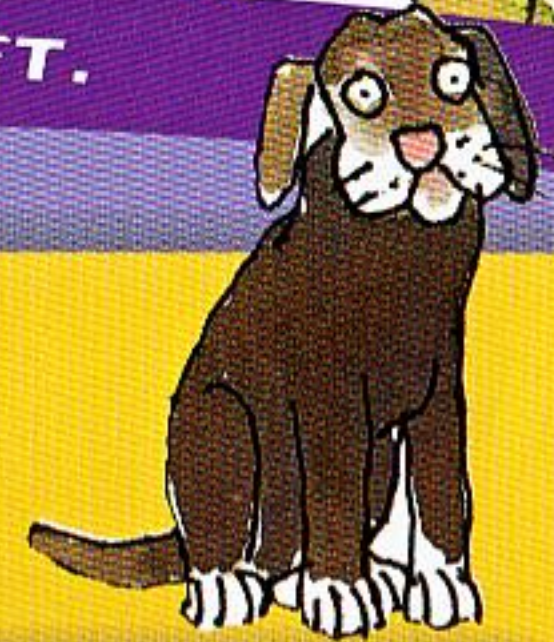


⚡ Rice growing in a rice paddy.

RICE (H.13)

More rice is grown than nearly any other food. Rice feeds half the people in the world every single day – that's around 1.5 million tonnes of rice! Rice usually grows in water.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER ON PALMS AND RICE

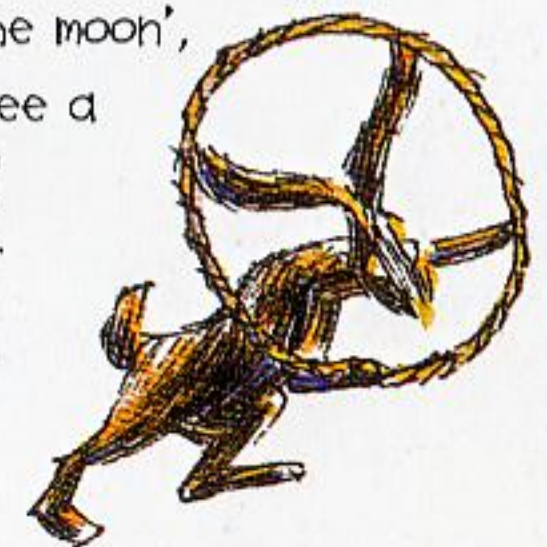
Did you know?

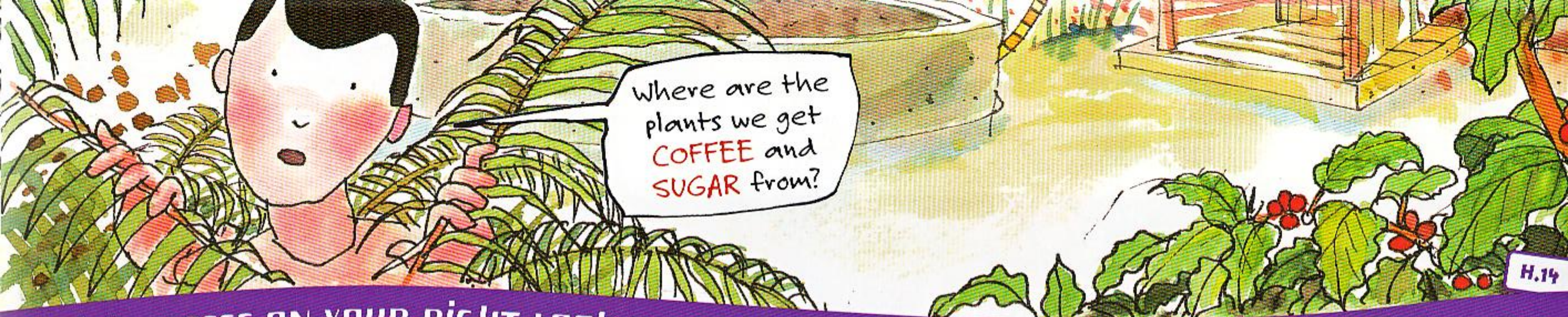
Wax polish for cars and shoes is made from the wax found on the upper surface of the leaves of the carnauba wax palm.



Did you know?

We see a 'man in the moon', but the Japanese see a 'rabbit in the moon'! Look for the rabbit in the Shimenawa (Japanese rice straw sculpture).





WITH COFFEE ON YOUR RIGHT LOOK TO YOUR LEFT FOR SUGAR CANE, FLANKED BY BANANAS ...

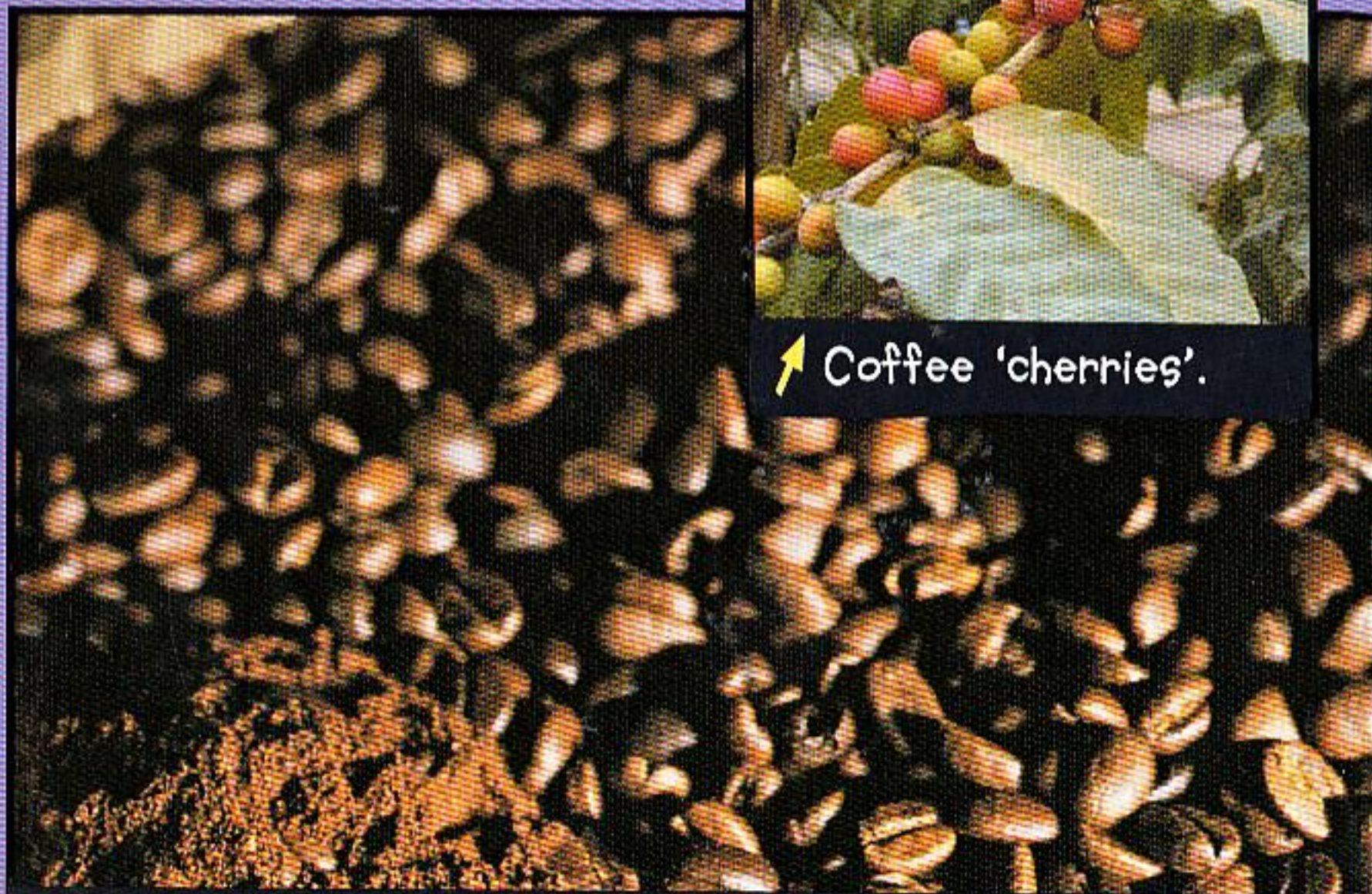
WHAT'S IN A CUP OF SWEET COFFEE?

COFFEE (H.14)

Coffee beans are found inside red coffee 'cherries'. These are usually picked by hand.



⚡ Coffee 'cherries'.

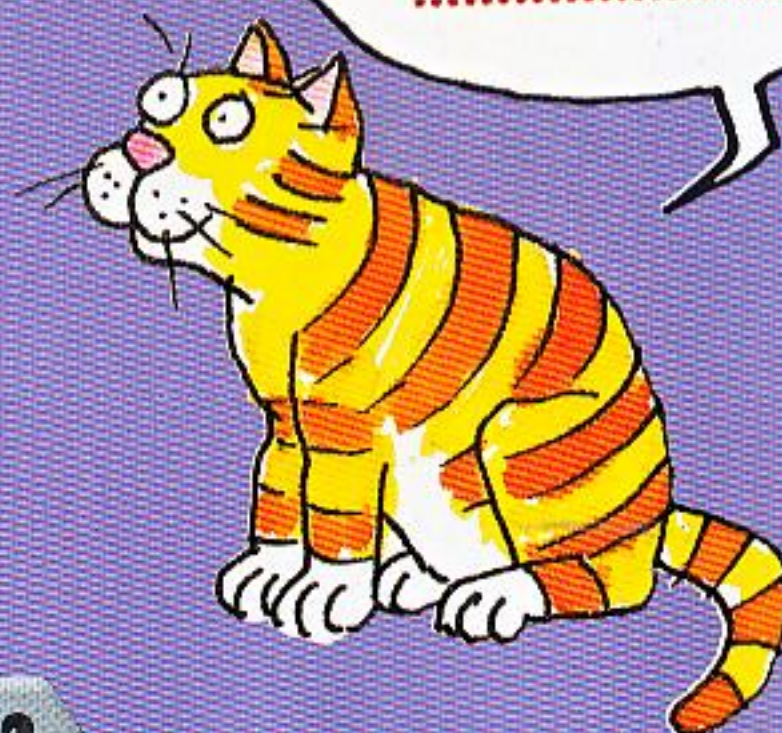


⚡ Coffee beans and powder.

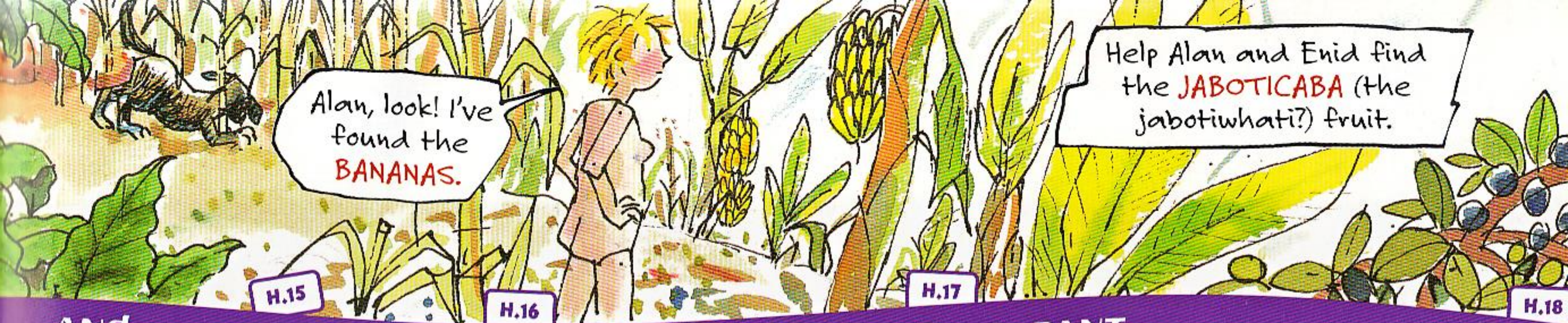
SUGAR CANE (H.16)

Sugar cane is a type of grass with stems about 5cm thick. The canes are crushed and the sugar is extracted with water. The solution is then evaporated, leaving a sticky brown liquid, called molasses, and crystals of raw sugar.

What root vegetables can you see? They're fatter than carrots.



⚡ Sugar cane.

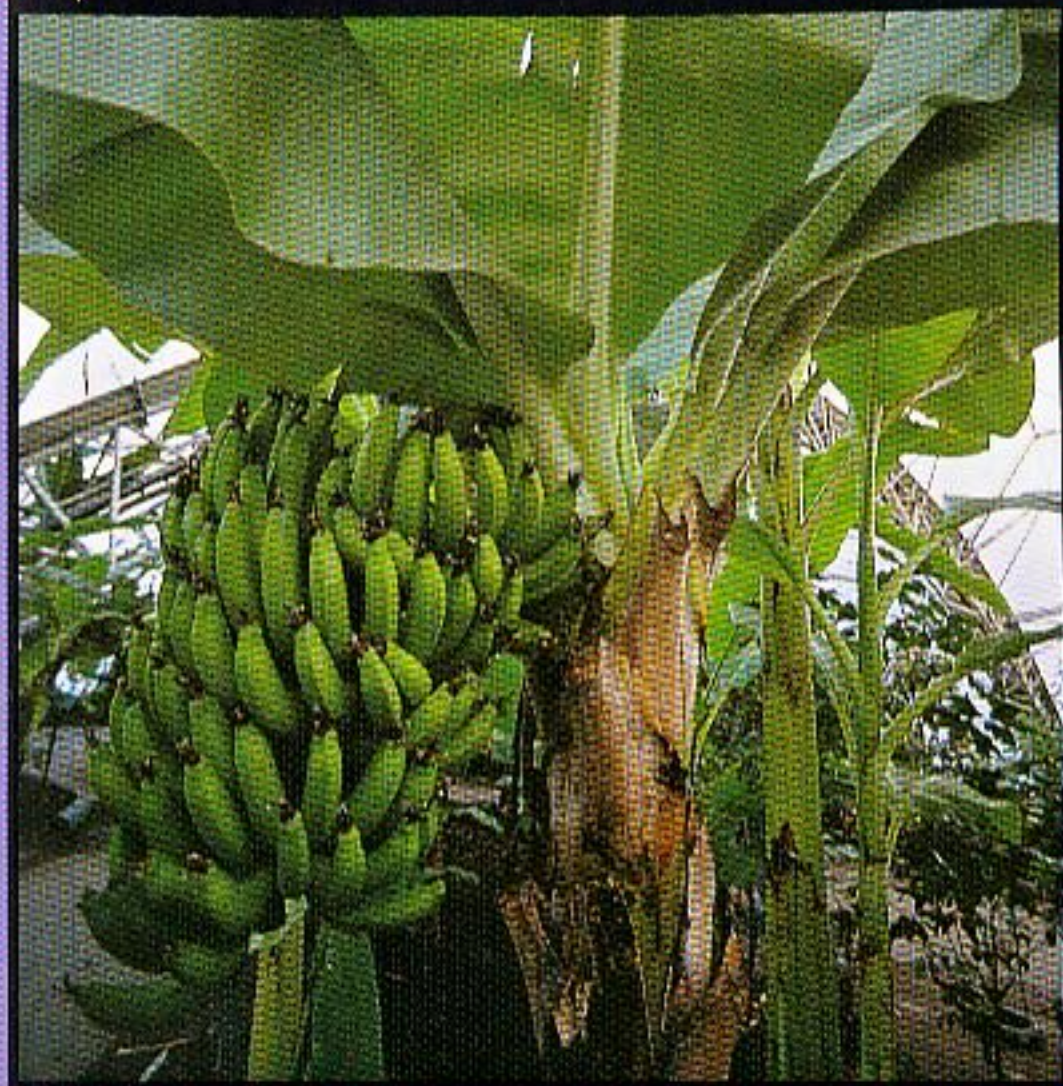


Alan, look! I've found the **BANANAS**.

Help Alan and Enid find the **JABOTICABA** (the jabotiwhati?) fruit.

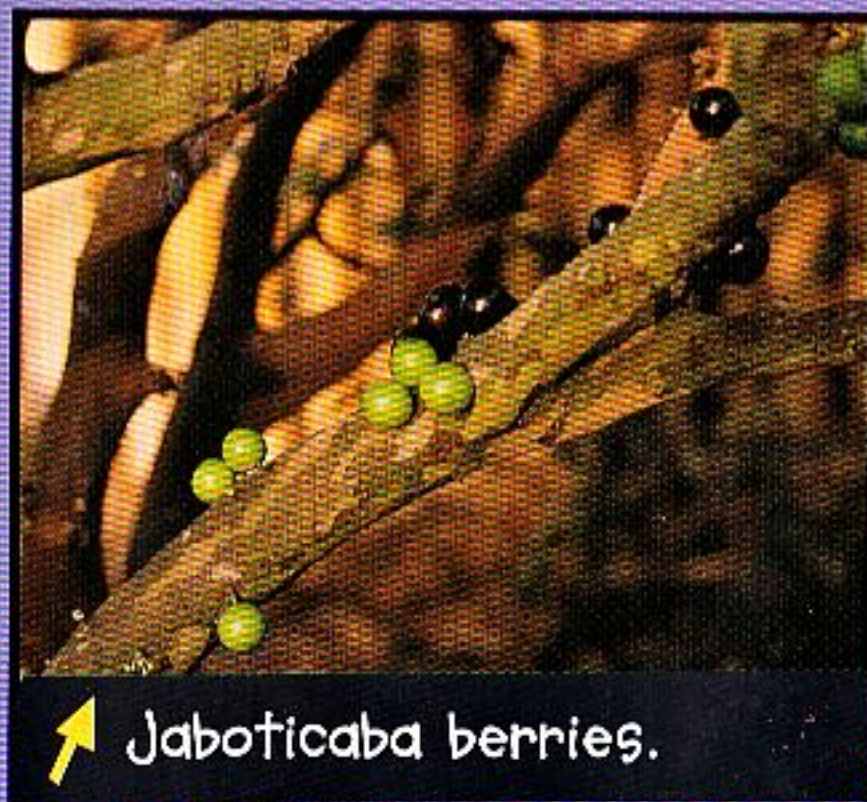
AND ... ROUND THE BEND ... TROPICAL FRUITS. PUFF, PANT...

↓ Bananas growing on the stem.



BANANAS (H.17)

Bananas grow pointing upwards – how strange! There are hundreds of different sorts; long, short, yellow, even red. Some are eaten raw, some cooked and some made into beer. Use the leaves as plates and cups (saves on the washing up)!



↑ Jaboticaba berries.

NEW FRUITS (H.18)

The fruits of the jaboticaba tree look like huge blackcurrants growing out of the branches. Inside the fruits is a sweet white jelly. You can be the first to recognise this fruit when it arrives in your supermarket.

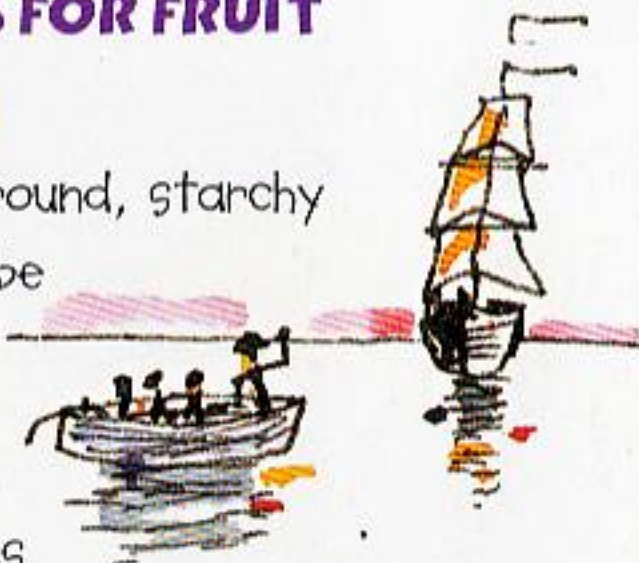
DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGS FOR FRUIT

The Big Fight

Breadfruit are round, starchy fruits that can be roasted, boiled or fried.



Captain Bligh was carrying breadfruit plants from Tahiti to the West Indies on his ship, the Bounty, when the famous mutiny of 1789 took place.



Soppy ice cream

Soursop is a spiny fruit that makes a delicious ice cream.



PASS THE BAMBOO HOUSE AND CASHEWS ON THE RIGHT, THEN LOOK FOR DYE PLANTS

REALLY USEFUL PLANTS! DYES (ANNATTO) (H.21)

↓ Bamboo, 'plant of a thousand uses'.



A tall, thick, green grass with a smell like a drink in a glass and a name like a fruit on a tree. What can I be?

BAMBOO (H.19)

Half the world's people use bamboo – for homes and furniture, food and fuel, musical instruments and medicine, paper and poles, toys and tools, scaffolding and suspension bridges.



⚡ The bixa tree with red seedpods used for annatto dye.

Can you help them find **VANILLA**?

H.22

H.23

ON THE CORNER, PEPPER VINES AND CLIMBING VANILLA ORCHIDS.

SPICES

PEPPER (H.22)

White and black peppercorns were once the red fruits of a climbing vine (*Piper nigrum*) in tropical Asia. Black peppercorns are made by drying the unripe fruits. White peppercorns are made by removing the red skin.



⚡ Pepper on the vine.

VANILLA (H.22)

The vanilla orchid is grown for the pods which flavour vanilla ice cream. The pods have to be picked, sweated in the sun, then dried for months before they have any flavour. Most vanilla flavouring we eat now is made synthetically.



⚡ The vanilla orchid.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGS INTO SPICES

Saffron

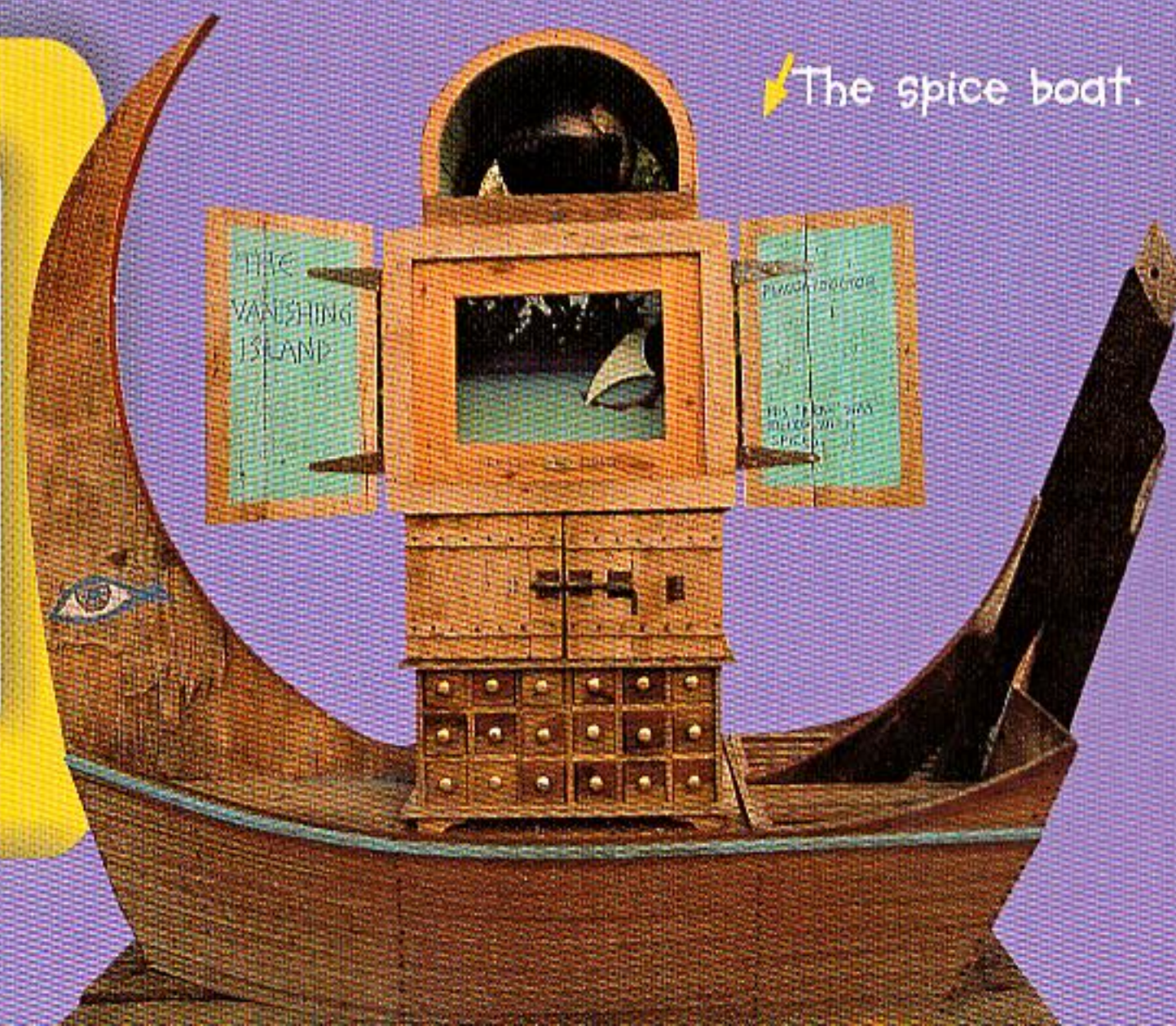
Three thousand years ago Cornish tin was traded for valuable Phoenician saffron. Traditional Cornish buns are still coloured saffron yellow.

Nutmeg



In 1667 the English lost the tiny nutmeg-growing East Indian island of Run to the Dutch but accepted New Amsterdam (now New York!) in exchange ...

⚡ The spice boat.



ACTIVITY PAGE

JAUNTS IN THE JUNGLE

SEARCHING THE TROPICS

Alan and Enid have searched the Humid Tropics for the plants they needed. See if you can find them all.

PAPYRUS
PALM
MANGROVE
PAPRIKA
HORSERADISH TREE
PAPAYA
MANGO
CASSAVA
WATER CHESTNUT
COFFEE
SUGAR
BANANA
BIXA
PEPPER
VANILLA
COLA
CHEWING GUM
TIMBER
RUBBER
CHOCOLATE
COCONUT
PALM OIL
RICE
JABOTICABA

A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	H	P	H	A
R	T	P	E	P	P	E	R	Y	U	A	O	D
A	S	P	A	L	M	O	I	L	X	P	R	D
C	V	B	N	P	A	P	R	I	K	A	S	C
D	F	G	H	A	Y	Q	B	A	A	Y	E	H
T	Y	U	N	L	V	R	A	A	A	A	R	O
C	A	S	I	M	V	M	U	B	C	V	A	C
R	H	C	O	L	A	O	I	S	M	C	D	O
W	R	E	U	H	J	N	J	U	A	A	I	L
T	A	A	W	G	P	Q	G	Y	N	S	S	A
B	F	T	T	I	M	B	E	R	G	S	H	T
G	G	Y	E	Y	N	U	U	H	O	A	T	E
H	W	H	I	R	A	G	U	S	P	V	R	C
Y	E	R	Y	U	C	O	G	I	L	A	E	I
Y	V	O	T	O	R	H	R	U	B	B	E	R
U	F	C	O	F	F	E	E	O	M	A	H	U
O	C	Q	E	Q	T	P	T	S	B	N	Y	Y
W	T	R	C	O	C	O	N	U	T	A	T	I
S	H	O	T	W	Y	Q	C	E	V	N	R	P
Z	J	A	B	O	T	I	C	A	B	A	U	Q
R	T	U	O	V	A	N	I	L	L	A	C	T

Need a clue?
Don't forget to
read diagonally as
well as up, down,
forwards and
backwards.

COLOUR ME IN



HIDDEN BIRDS

How many White Eye birds
can you see hopping
around the page?

PLANT CHECK

Tick off all the plants you've
spotted during your jaunt
through the Humid Tropics Biome.

- ☐ P.3 PAPYRUS H.01
- ☐ P.3 TRAVELLER'S PALM H.02
- ☐ P.4 MANGROVE H.02
- ☐ P.5 CHILLIES (PAPRIKA) H.03
- ☐ P.5 HORSERADISH TREE H.04
- ☐ P.6 MANGOS H.04
- ☐ P.6 PAPAYAS H.04
- ☐ P.7 CASSAVA PLANTS H.05
- ☐ P.7 WATER CHESTNUT TREES H.05
- ☐ P.8 COLA TREE H.07
- ☐ P.8 SAPODILLA TREE H.08
- ☐ P.9 RUBBER TREE H.09
- ☐ P.9 TIMBER H.10
- ☐ P.10 COCOA H.11
- ☐ P.10 COCONUT PALMS H.12
- ☐ P.11 OIL PALMS H.12
- ☐ P.11 RICE H.13
- ☐ P.12 COFFEE H.14
- ☐ P.12 SUGAR H.16
- ☐ P.13 BANANAS H.17
- ☐ P.13 JABOTICABA H.18
- ☐ P.14 BAMBOO H.19
- ☐ P.14 BIXA TREE H.21
- ☐ P.15 PEPPER H.22
- ☐ P.15 VANILLA H.22

Fact check!

How many Sulawesi White
Eyes have been released
into the Humid Tropics Biome?



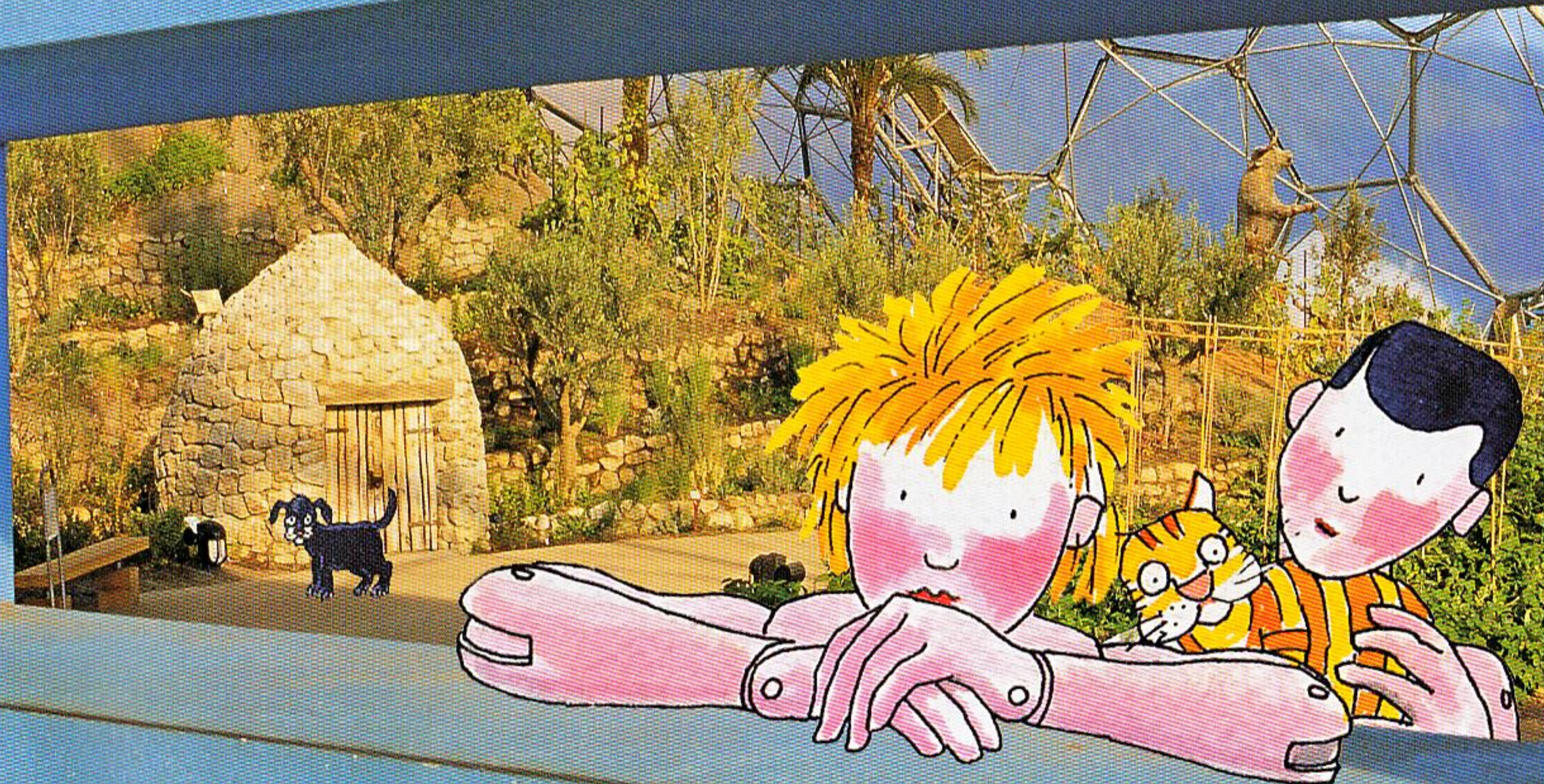
In what year was Captain
Bligh transporting bread-
fruit from Tahiti?



What letters help you
to choose carefully
grown timber?



WARM TEMPERATE REGIONS OF THE WORLD





WITH THE BLUE WALL ON YOUR RIGHT FOLLOW THE GOLDEN PATH. LOOK TO THE RIGHT

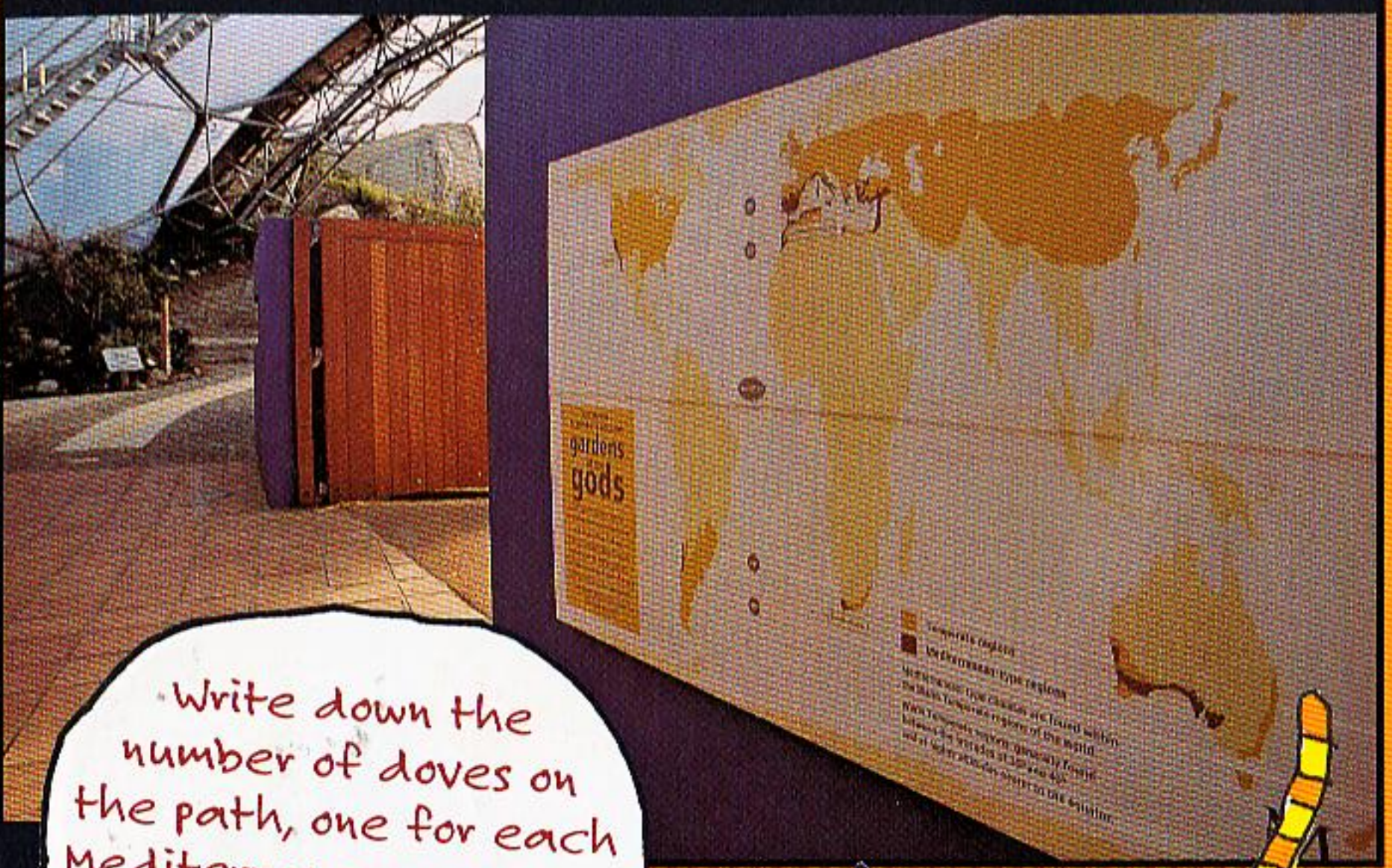
THE WARM TEMPERATE REGIONS

THE WARM TEMPERATE BIOME (W.O1)

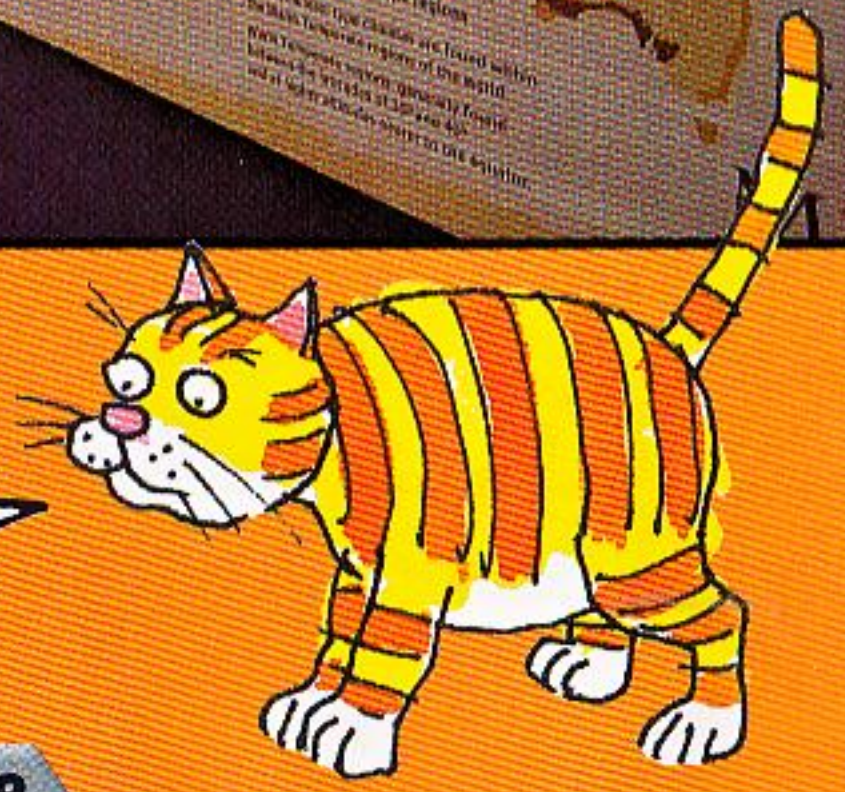
Mediterranean countries, California (across the Atlantic) and South Africa (below the equator) all have a warm temperate climate with hot, dry summers and winter rain – despite the fact that they're so far apart.

⚡ A golden line of olive oil...

⚡ The map shows the countries with warm temperate climates.

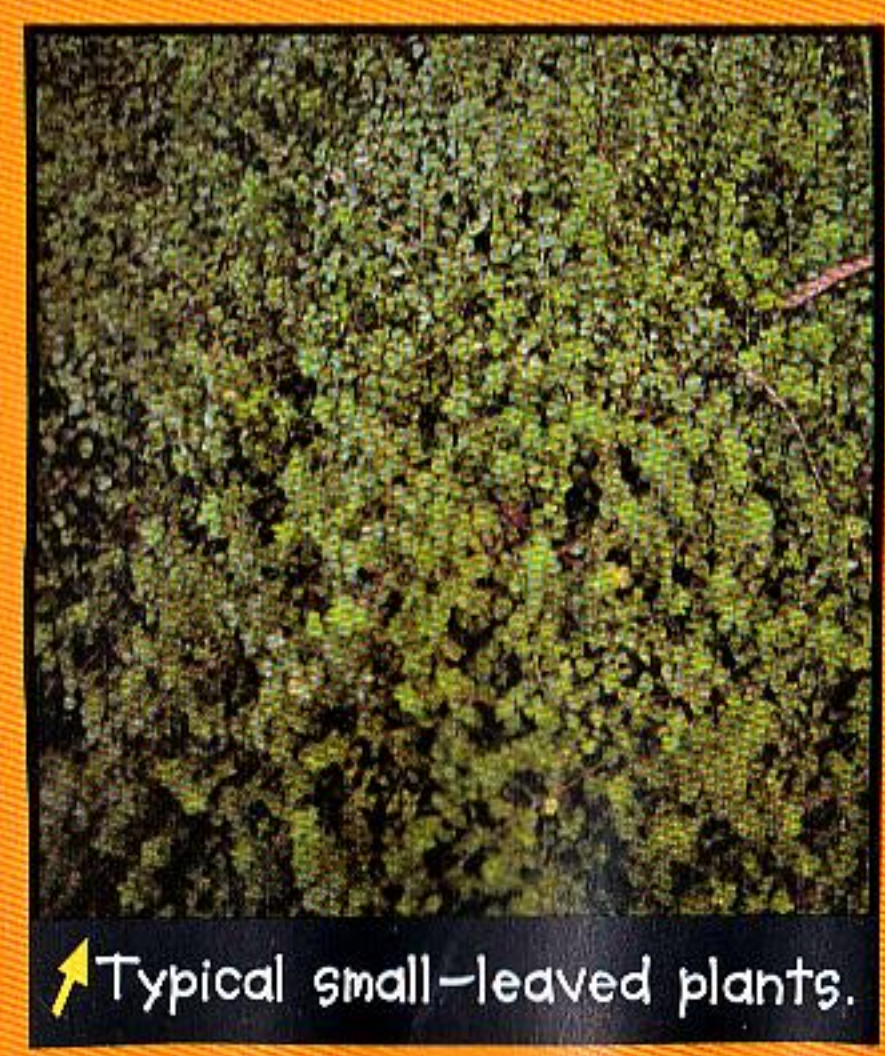


Write down the number of doves on the path, one for each Mediterranean country that grows olives.



SUN FACTOR (W.O2)

Travellers use sun cream, bottled water and walking shoes, but plants cope with the sun, lack of summer water, and things that bite by having small, pale or waxy leaves, scented oils, hairs and even spines.



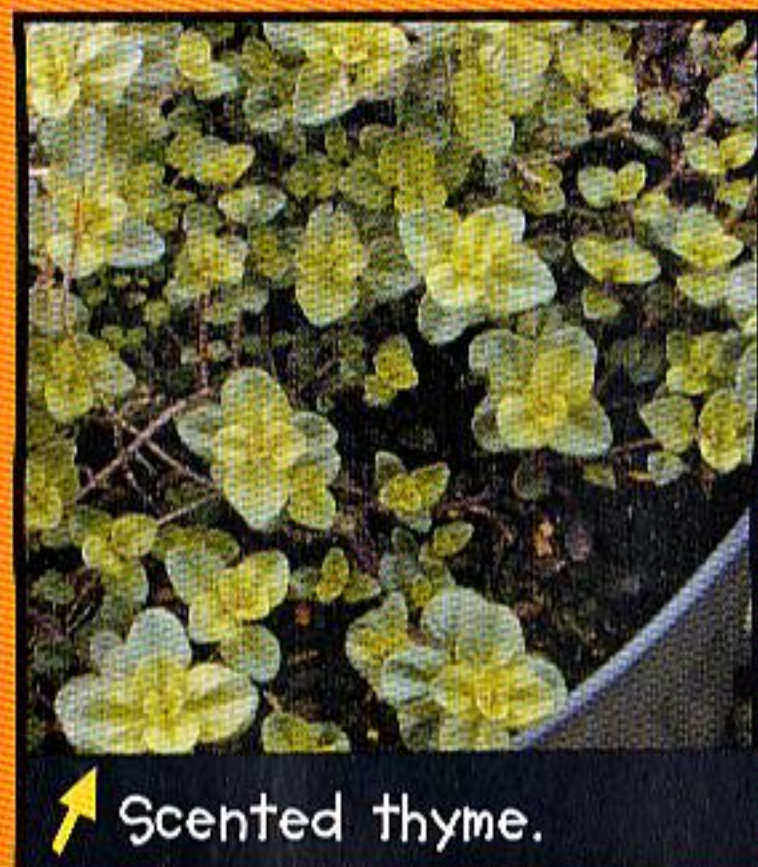
⚡ Typical small-leaved plants.



FOR HERBS. WALK PAST THE VINES UNTIL YOU SEE THE CAROB TREE ON YOUR LEFT.

MEDITERRANEAN HERBS (W.O2)

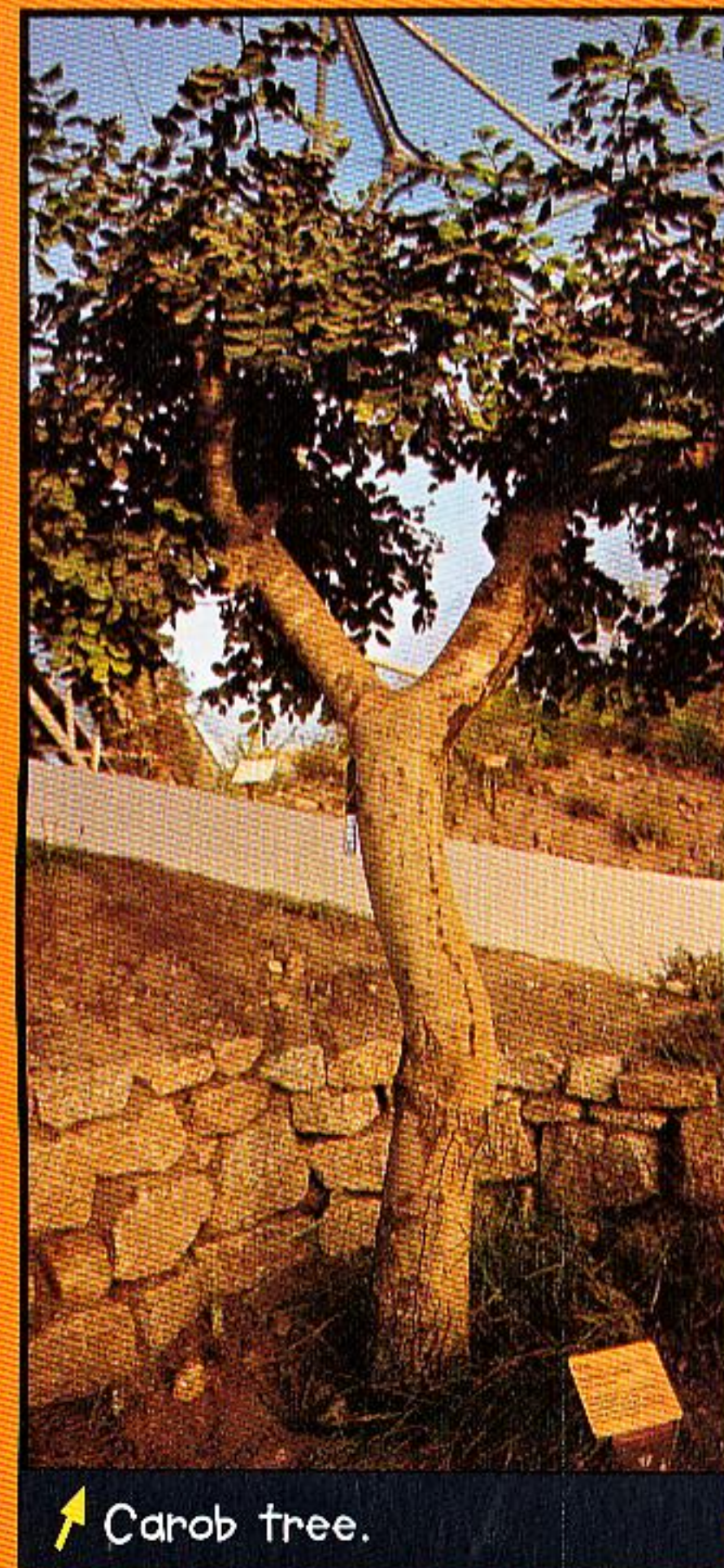
Small leaves and scented oil protect thyme from sun and fires. In the past people used thyme for its antiseptic properties, but now it's mostly used for flavour. You can grow it in the garden.



⚡ Scented thyme.

CAROB TREE (W.O2)

Carob seeds are used as a chocolate or coffee substitute. Also called locust beans, these might be what John the Baptist ate in the Bible story – not real locusts at all!



⚡ Carob tree.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER'S MEDITERRANEAN FACTS

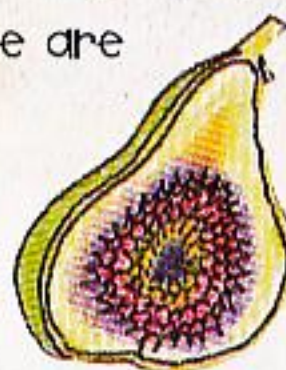
Noah's ark

Cypress wood does not rot easily. Noah's ark was said to have been made of it.



Strange but true

The flowers of the fig tree are found inside the fruits.



Pomegranates

Pomegranates have a little crown shape at the end – just like a royal crown.

I'm looking for **SAGE** for my herb stuffing

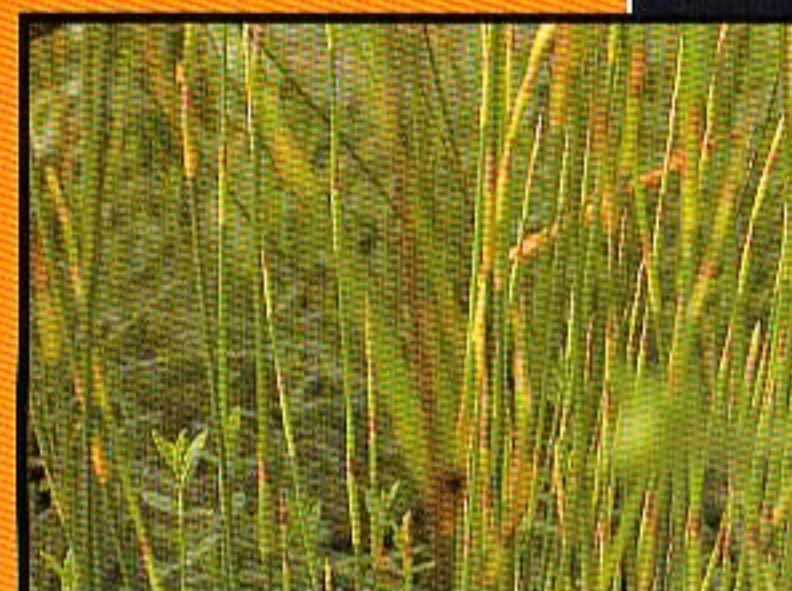
They'll want some pretty **PROTEA** flowers with petals like bird feathers.

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE, LITERALLY, TO SOUTH AFRICA ... THEN GO RIGHT AROUND THE

VISIT SOUTH AFRICA...

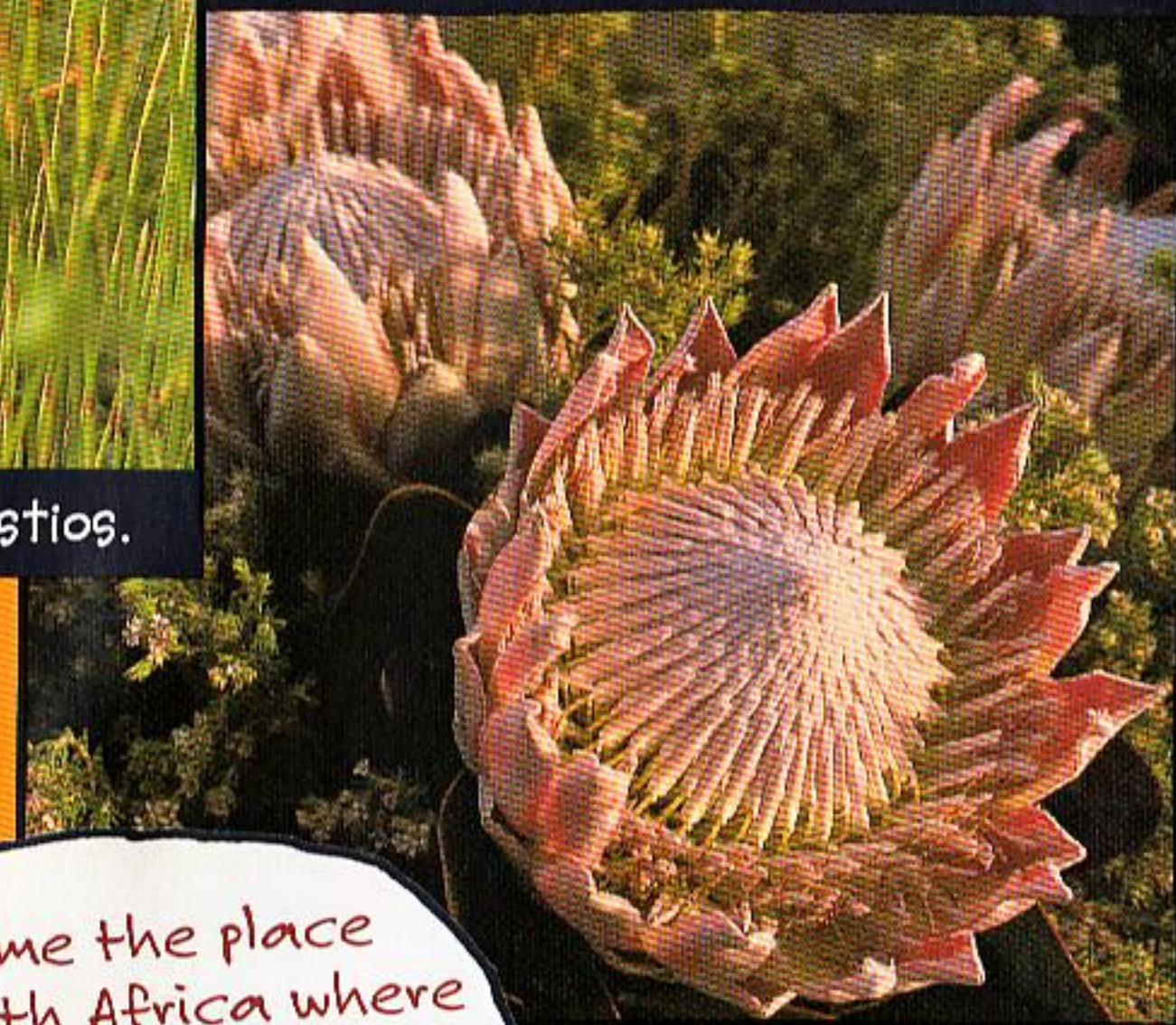
THE FYNBOS (W.03)

The Fynbos area of South Africa contains thousands of rare plants, including proteas, heathers and restios; 5,000 of them are found only in this one place. Eden's partners Fauna and Flora International are working to look after these plants and their endangered 'fine bush' home.



⚡ The reed-like restios.

⚡ Proteas in bloom.



NAMAQUALAND (W.03)

The red, dry desert of Namaqualand, South Africa, contains millions of seeds which lie waiting for rain. After a shower – pow! up come millions of colourful daisies which quickly make more seeds to return to the soil and wait for the next rain.

Name the place in South Africa where the land bakes to 50°C in the summer and freezes in winter.

Little



⚡ Daisies of the desert – Namaqualand.





BEND ... PAST THE 'pepsi pool' ON YOUR LEFT AND INTO CALIFORNIA.

... AND CALIFORNIA

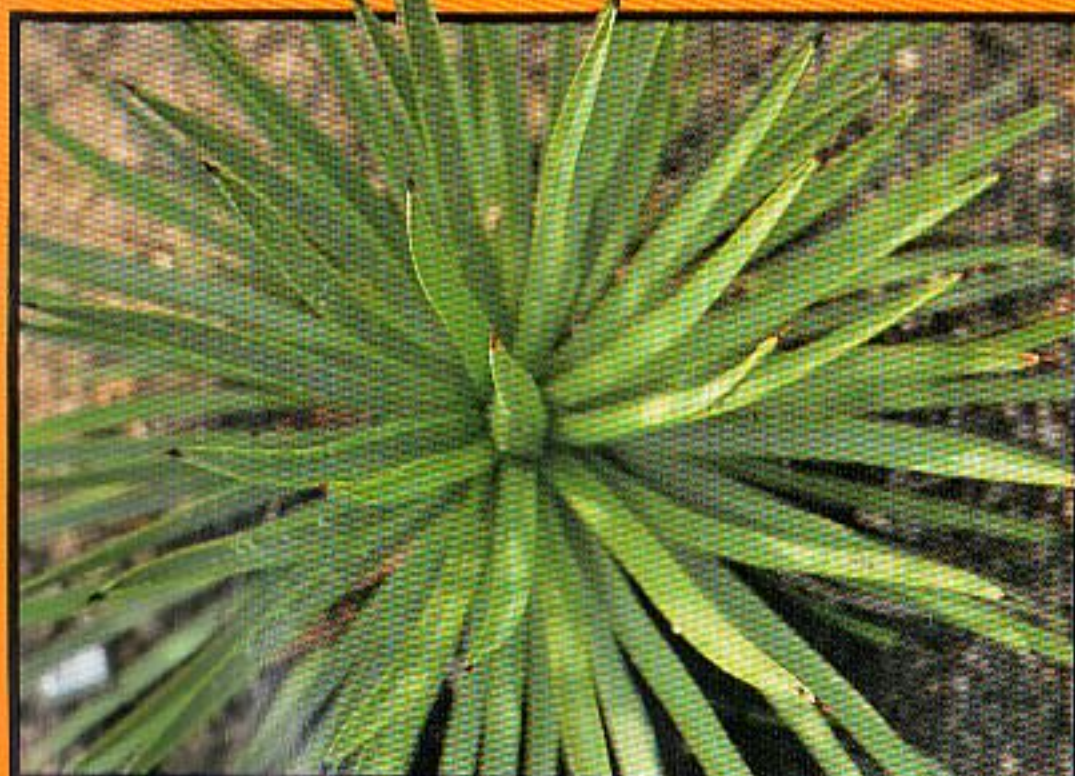
SCRUBBY SAGES

(W.04)

Sage leaves drop off when it gets really dry and regrow when it rains. Scented oil in the plants helps the bushes to burn when fires rage. They quickly grow again when the fire has passed.



↑ Californian sage scrub.

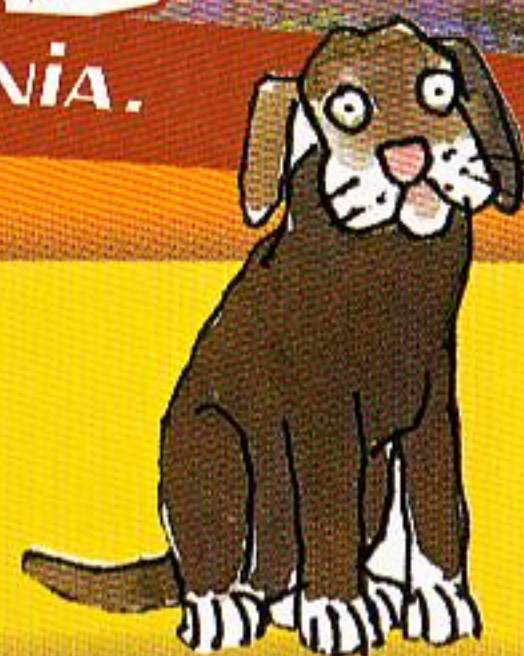


↑ Agave in the semi-desert.

SPIKY AGAVE (W.04)

The cactus-like agaves store gallons of moisture in their leaves. Agaves are used for their fibre (for brushes, sacking and twine) and some types have flowers that are made into soap. Most famously agave is used to make tequila.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER GOES TO CALIFORNIA

Cowboys

'Chaparro', or scrub oak, gave its name to the chaparral area and to the 'chaps' worn by riders to protect their legs when riding through it.

... and Indians

The Native Americans who reached California about 15,000 years ago found so many wild plants and animals to eat that they had no need to develop farming.



Can you spot the **TOBACCO**?
Enid and Alan don't need it -
they don't smoke.

I'm looking for
KIWI FRUITS and
PEACHES.

W.05

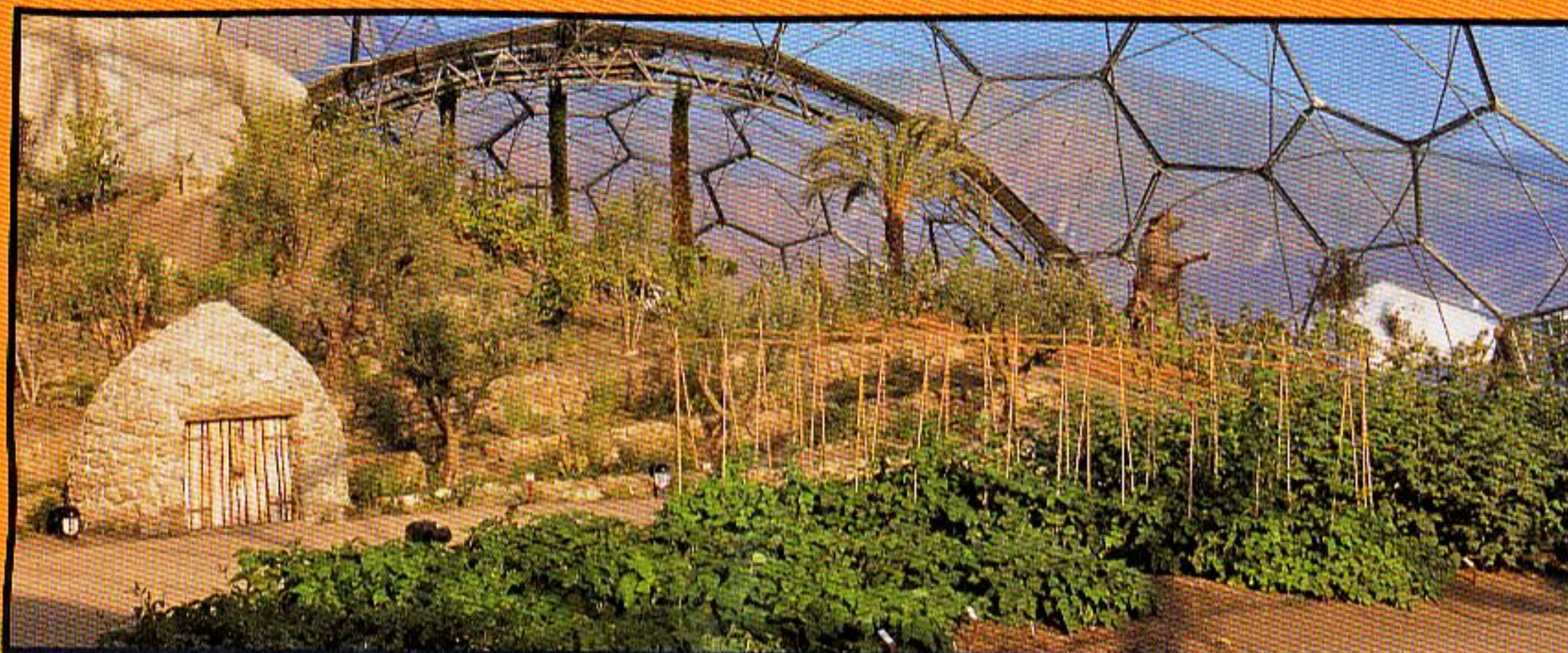
W.06

FOLLOW THE PATH ROUND SO THAT THE CORK PIGS ARE ON YOUR RIGHT AND FRUITS ARE

CROPS AND CULTIVATION

CROPS FOR SHOPS (W.05)

Hot, dry regions are made lush and green to grow supermarket salads, fruits and other crops year-round. How? By controlling pests and diseases and by drawing up vast quantities of water from an underground supply that cannot last for ever.



⚡ A Mediterranean scene.



⚡ These life-like pigs are made from cork oak branches.

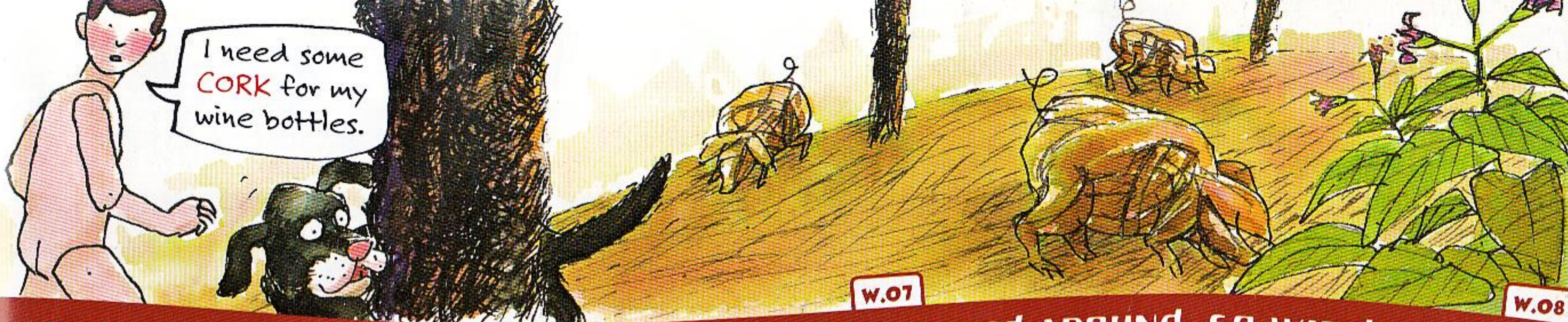
WHAT A CORKER (W.07)

The cork oak, unlike most other trees, regrows its bark after it has been stripped off, so using real corks doesn't destroy cork trees. Looking after cork oak forests also protects the rare birds that live in them.

What animal
feeds on the acorns
of the cork oak tree
before becoming
food itself?

.....





KIWI FRUITS (W.06)

These New Zealand fruits are named after the flightless, fluffy bird that lives there – the kiwi. Kiwi fruits first came from China, which is why they are sometimes called Chinese gooseberries.



⚡ Kiwi fruit.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER ON TOBACCO

Scented tobacco

A relation of the tobacco plant is grown for its scented flowers.

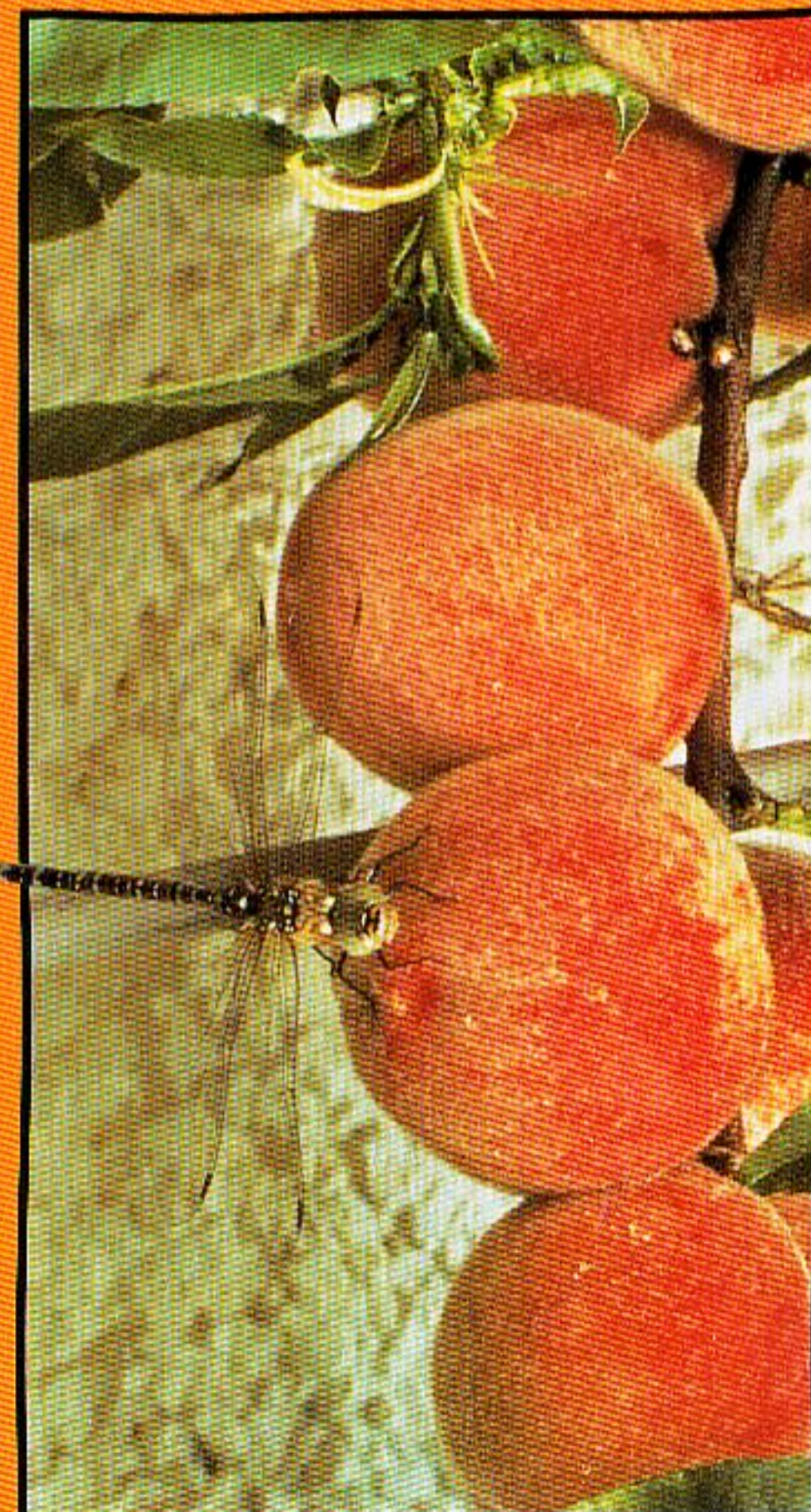
Tobacco for smoking

We now know that tobacco is bad for you but it was first used in Europe as a medicine!

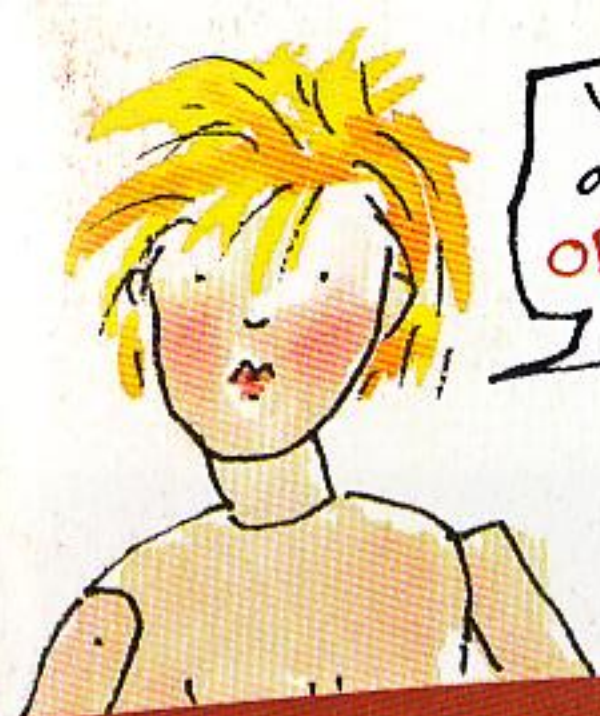


SUCCULENT PEACHES (W.06)

Peaches first came from China too. The ones without a furry skin are called nectarines. When you next eat a peach, try opening the stone. The kernel inside is like an almond – peach trees are closely related to almond trees. (Warning: don't eat peach stones. They could be poisonous.)



⚡ Peach tree with fruit.



Where
are the
ORANGES?



I'd rather
look for **GRAPES**
(to make wine)!



W.11

HEAD TOWARDS DIONYSUS, THE BIG BULL, THEN LOOK OUT FOR THE OTHER PLANTS IN

TUTTI FRUTTI

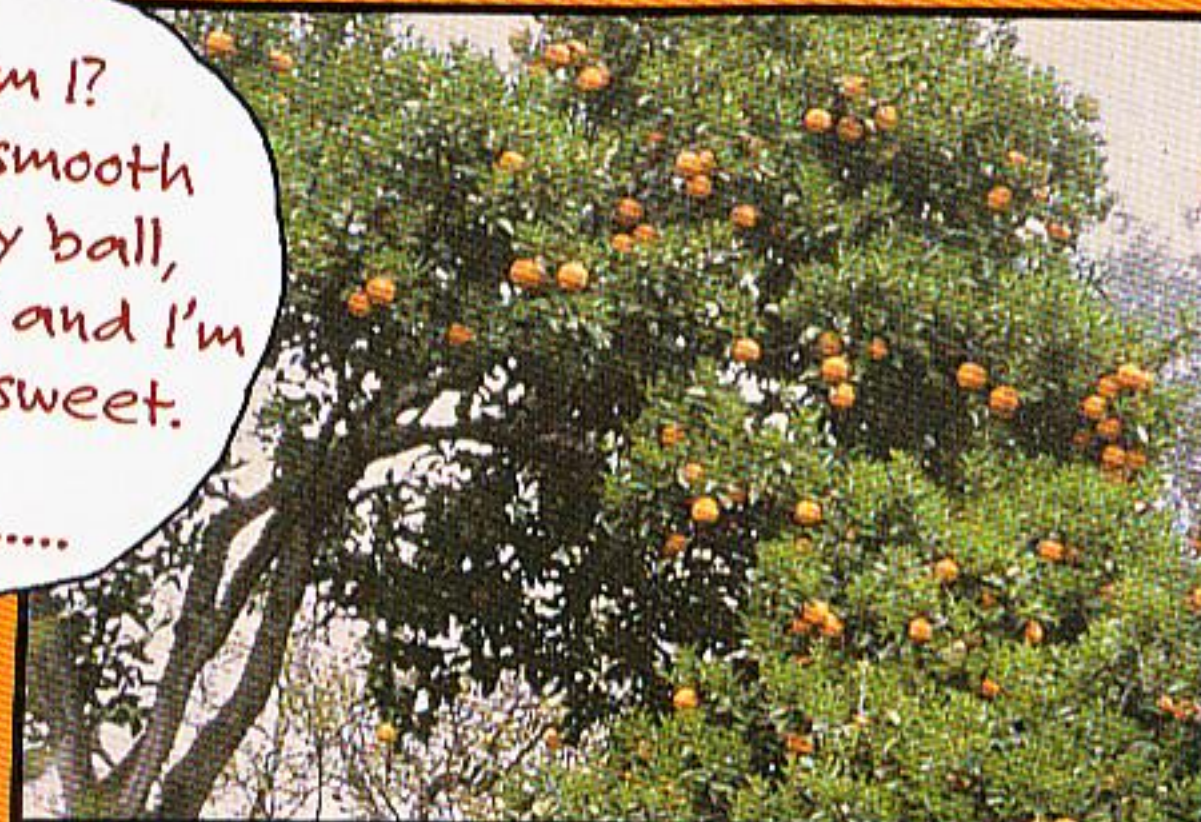
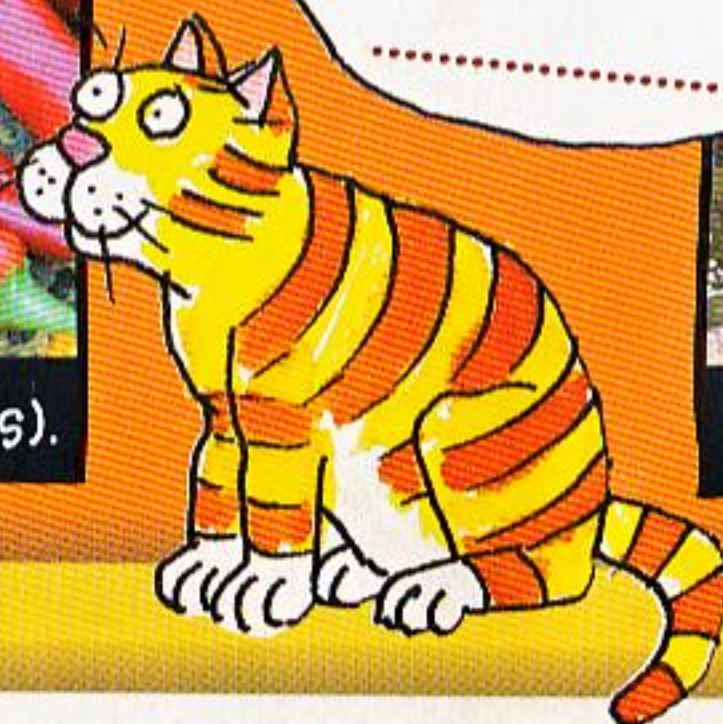
PEPPERS (W.09)

Like tomatoes, peppers are in fact fruits, and come in many colours. The peppery taste ranges in heat from mild to very hot, due to a natural chemical, capsaicin, found in the inner wall of the fruit.



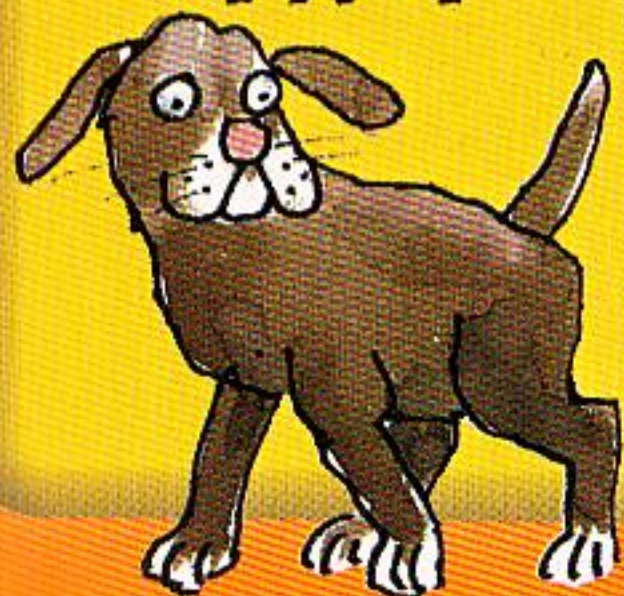
⚡ Peppers (or capsicums).

What am I?
Sharp but smooth
like a rugby ball,
add an 'ade' and I'm
bubbly and sweet.



⚡ Orange trees.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGGING ON CITRUS

Did you know?

Navel oranges are so named because they look as if they have belly buttons.



Did you know?

Oranges growing in Florida need twice as much water as they get from rain.

Did you know?

The ugli fruit is a cross between a tangerine and a grapefruit.



ORANGES (W.10)

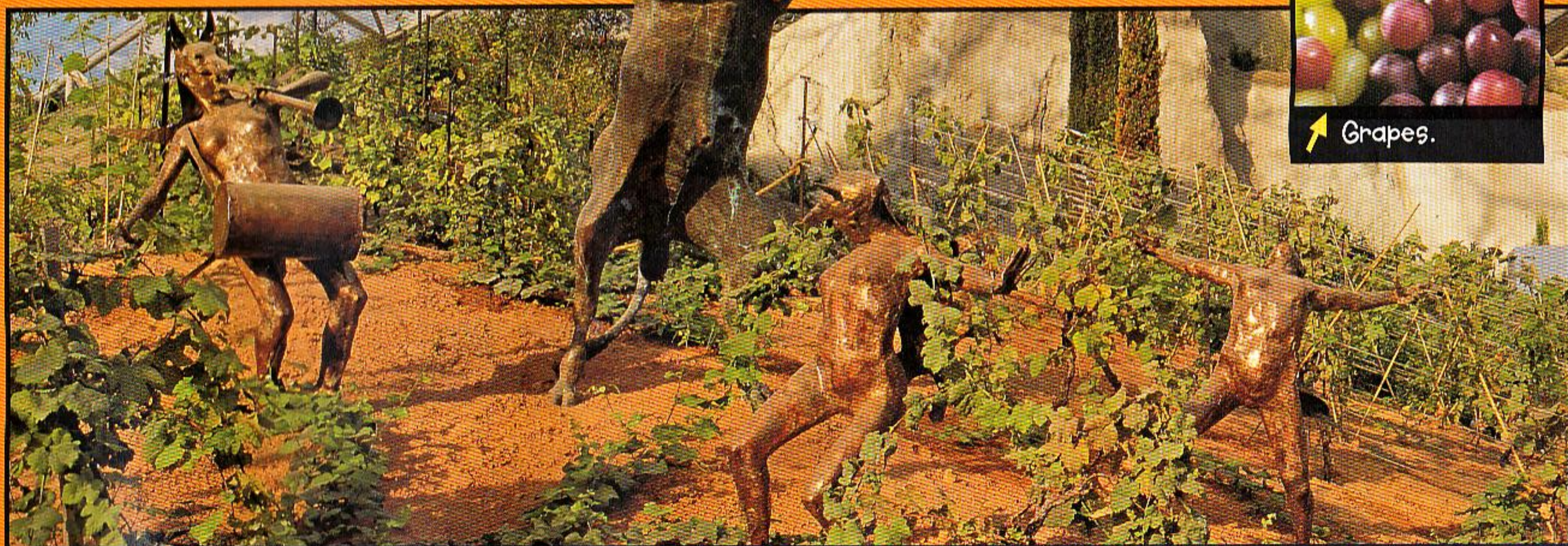
Oranges are citrus fruits and have many close relations such as lemons, limes, grapefruits, clementines and satsumas, along with less well-known ones, such as tangelos. Citrus fruit oils are used in scent and cleaning products.



THIS SECTION (THEY'RE NOT ALWAYS IN THE SAME PLACE).

DIONYSUS (W.11)

The big bronze bull is Dionysus, the Greek god who started life as god of horticulture and nature. Then he got keen on one plant – the grape – and its product, wine. After this he became god of festivities and wild parties.



VINES (W.11)

Vines produce a wide range of different sorts of grape. Some types are eaten raw, some are made into wine and others are dried to give us currants and raisins.



↑ Grapes.

↑ Dionysus and other strange revellers amongst the grape vines.

I need **COTTON** for my T-shirt and jeans.

W.12

W.13

LEAVE THE GRAPES ON THE RIGHT-HAND side AND TAKE THE LEFT FORK. YOU'LL FIND

SEE HOW COTTON GROWS!

COTTON (W.12)

Cotton clothes are made from the spun seed fibres of the cotton plant. These long fibres are also made into fishing nets, tents, nappies, wallpaper, bandages, rope, sheets and even paper.



⚡ Cotton 'bolls'.



⚡ Cotton fabric.

Write down which colour cotton doesn't grow naturally: white, brown, green or blue?

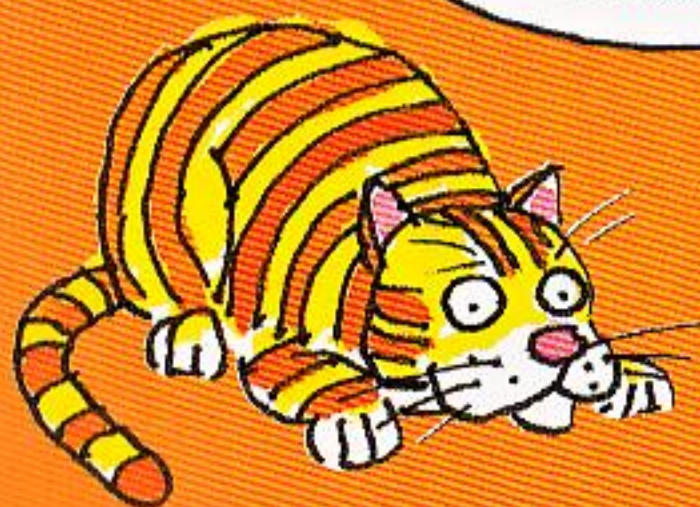
.....

BEANS (W.13)

Beans, peas, lentils etc. are all known as pulses. As well as providing protein-packed food in their pods, these plants have specialised roots which can take nitrogen into the soil from the air around us. This improves the soil for the next lot of crops to be planted there.



⚡ Bags of beans.





PULSES AND GRAINS ON YOUR LEFT. LOOK OUT FOR MAIZE AND COTTON IN SEASON.

MAIZE

A-MAIZE-ING BUT TRUE

What plant is found in popcorn, shoe polish, fireworks, marshmallows, ice cream and paint? It's maize.

↙ Maize (corn on the cob).



MAIZE IN CENTRAL AMERICA (W.15)

People have been eating maize for over 7,000 years. It comes from Mexico where the Aztecs worshipped maize gods Cinteotl and Xilonen, in the belief that the gods were responsible for looking after it and helping it to grow.

MAIZE IN AFRICA (W.15)

QPM, quality protein maize, has been bred to contain more nutrients than ordinary maize. In Ghana, it's called 'Obatampa' (good nursing mother).

MAIZE IN EUROPE (W.15)

We eat maize as sweet corn, cornflakes and popcorn, ground up in polenta, or as the flour in Mexican tortillas. We use cornflour to thicken sauces.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGGING ON GRAINS

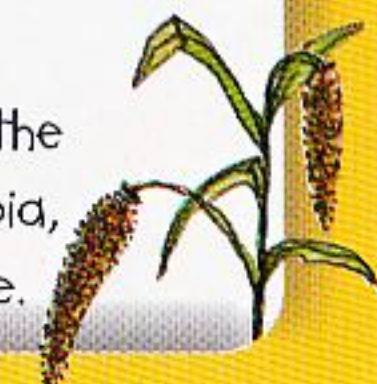
Did you know?

If you ate cornflakes, rice crispies, oat crunchies or puffed wheat for breakfast, you were eating grass!



Did you know?

Tef, possibly the smallest grain in the world, is grown and eaten in Ethiopia, often as flour in a sort of pancake.



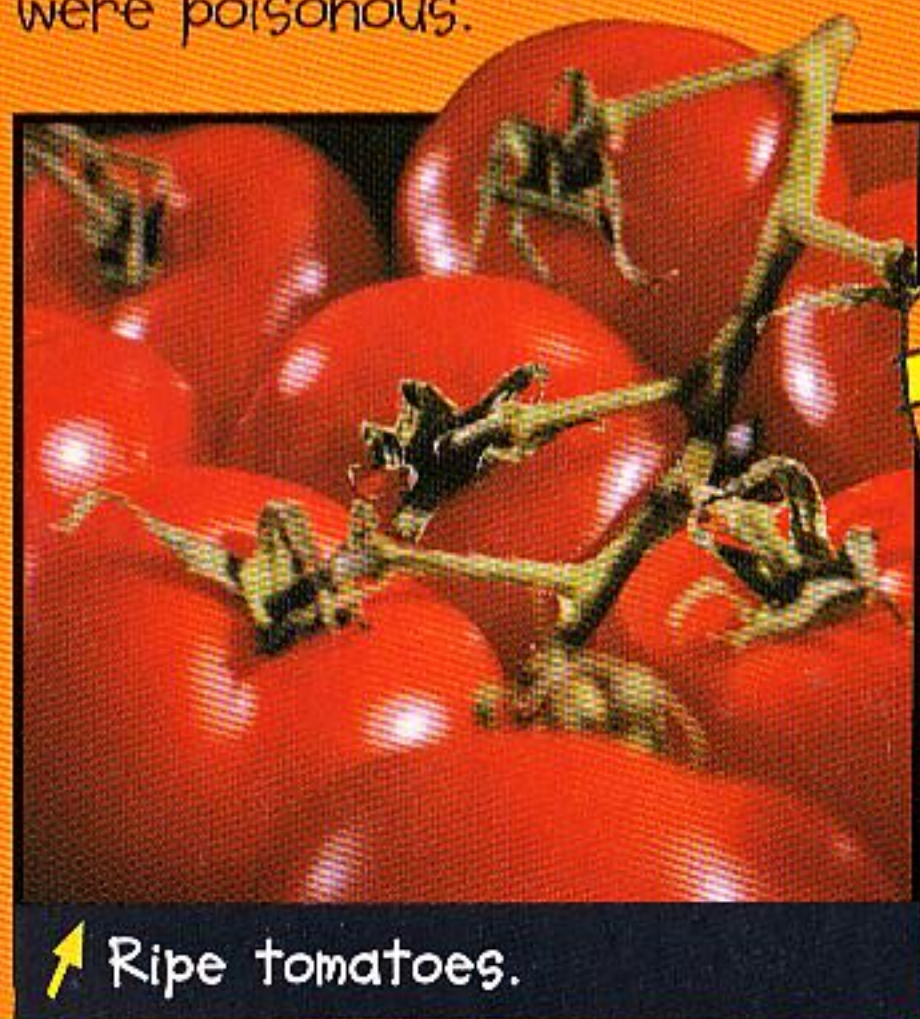


SKIRT ROUND THE ISLAND WITH ITS TOMATOES (IN SUMMER) TO FACE THE PERFUME

THE SCENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

TOMATOES (W.16)

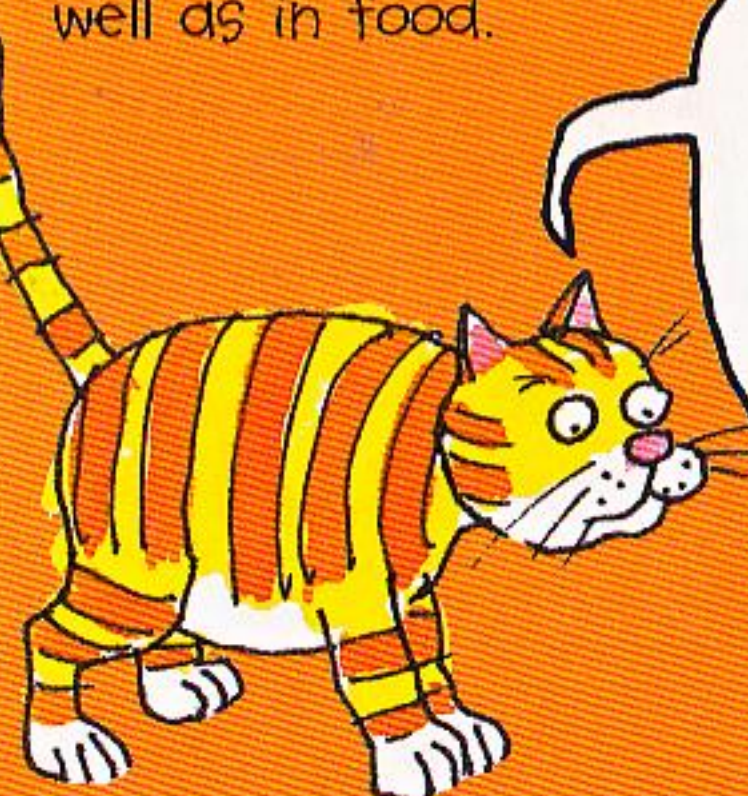
The Spanish Conquistadors brought tomatoes to Europe from South America in the sixteenth century. People wouldn't eat them at first, because they thought they were poisonous.



⚡ Ripe tomatoes.

OLIVES (W.17)

People have been cultivating olive trees in Mediterranean countries for 10,000 years. The black olives on your pizza are simply riper than green olives, but both are preserved in salty water. Olive oil has had many uses, in religious rituals (it is mentioned in the Bible), in oil lamps, medicine and cosmetics, as well as in food.



What is the name of the fruits of this tree, Oval and green, good for you, good for me? Pick them, squeeze them, lots of toil. The result: a healthy, golden oil.



⚡ Olives turning from green to black.

Look for **TOMATOES**
for tomato sauce!

I've found
some **SCENTED**
PLANTS for
perfume.

W.18

EXHIBIT AND THE OLIVE TREES. SMELL THE FLOWERS ON YOUR WAY OUT.

PERFUME (W.18)

Why do flowers so often smell lovely? Because they make perfume to attract bees. In their search for nectar the bees carry pollen from one flower to another, pollinating them so they can make seeds.



⚡ Geranium, used for perfume oil.



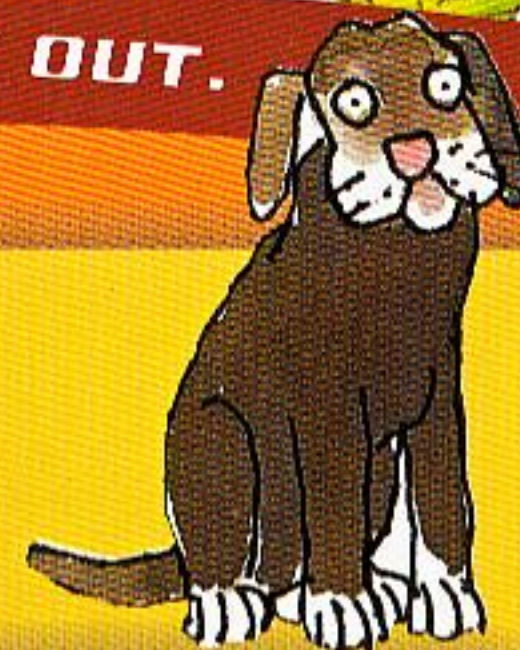
⚡ Sweet-scented roses.

CLEOPATRA

(W.18)

Cleopatra liked perfume. She wore rose and violet perfume on her hands and almond, cinnamon and orange perfume on her feet.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER SNIFFS IT OUT

Did you know?

Jasmine, roses, geraniums and lavender are the flowers most often used in scent and bathroom smellies.

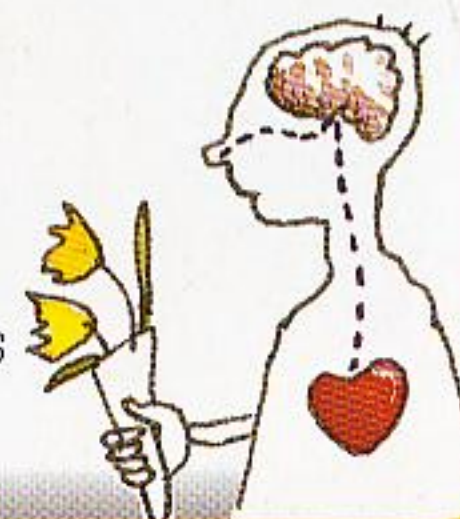


Did you know?

We can detect over 10,000 smells.

Did you know?

Your sense of smell is linked to the part of your brain that handles memory and emotion.



ACTIVITY PAGE

FUN IN THE SUN

SEARCHING THE WARM TEMPERATE REGIONS

Alan and Enid have searched the Warm Temperate Regions for all sorts of plants. See if you can find them here.

Unscramble these words to find the plant names.

COLOUR ME IN

PLANT CHECK

Tick off all the plants you've spotted during your sunny stroll through the Warm Temperate Biome.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|
| ☐ | P.19 | THYME W.02 |
| ☐ | P.19 | CAROB W.02 |
| ☐ | P.19 | POMEGRANATES W.02 |
| ☐ | P.20 | PROTEA W.03 |
| ☐ | P.21 | SAGE W.04 |
| ☐ | P.21 | AGAVE W.04 |
| ☐ | P.22 | CORK W.07 |
| ☐ | P.23 | KIWI FRUITS W.06 |
| ☐ | P.23 | PEACHES W.06 |
| ☐ | P.23 | TOBACCO W.08 |
| ☐ | P.24 | PEPPERS W.09 |
| ☐ | P.24 | ORANGES W.10 |
| ☐ | P.25 | GRAPES W.11 |
| ☐ | P.26 | COTTON W.12 |
| ☐ | P.26 | BEANS W.13 |
| ☐ | P.27 | MAIZE W.15 |
| ☐ | P.28 | TOMATOES W.16 |
| ☐ | P.28 | OLIVES W.17 |
| ☐ | P.29 | SCENTED FLOWERS W.18 |

HIDDEN GECKOS

How many geckos can you see scooting around the page?

Fact check!

Which wood might Noah have used for the Ark?

Which fruit is a cross between a tangerine and a grapefruit?

How many smells can we detect?

THE OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE



If you are starting this section from the Biomes rather than the Visitors' Centre, go straight to the next page.

I want blue dye but these **WOAD** flowers are yellow!

The ferns will turn into **COAL** - in a few million years' time!

0.04 0.01

0.05

DOWN THE ZIG-ZAG PATH PAST FLOWERLESS PLANTS AND TOMORROW'S INDUSTRIES...

⚡ The Biome Link garden.

Name the feathery-looking plants that were around before the days of the dinosaurs.
.....

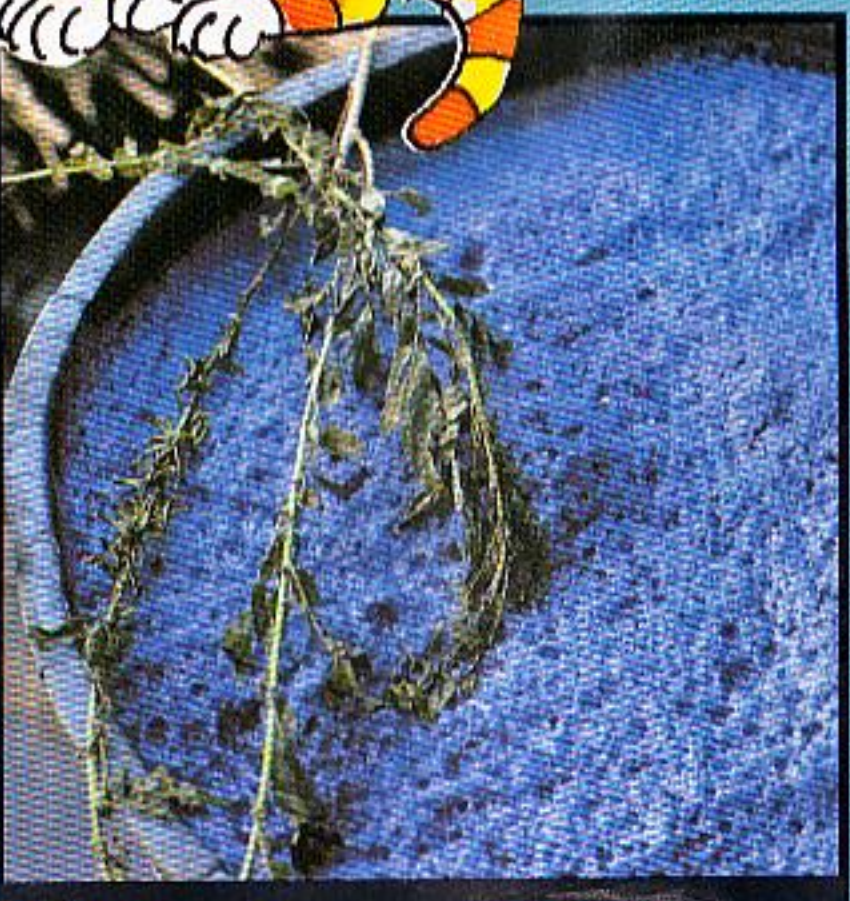
PLANTS PAST

THE GREAT OUTDOORS

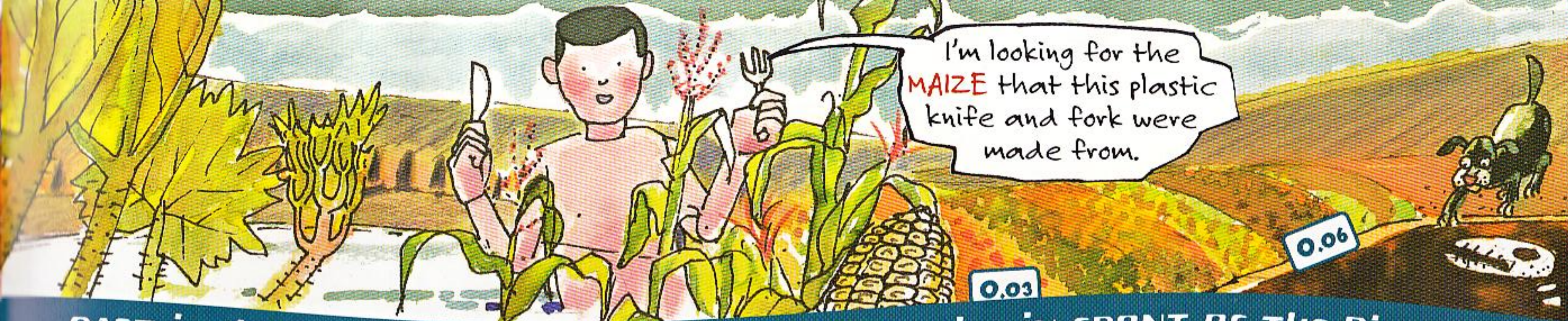
Outside you'll find plants from Britain and other places (such as parts of Chile, India, America and Russia) that share our temperate climate. Several crops in our Outdoor Landscape move plots each year so they may not always be where you expect them; they'll be marked here with an **M**.

INDIGO (0.05)

Several plants, including the woad used by ancient Britons, contain a dye called indigo. It only appears after processing, such as when the leaves are mixed with wood ash, hot water and other ingredients. The dyed cloth is yellow at first but turns blue when it makes contact with the air. Magic!



⚡ A vat of indigo dye.

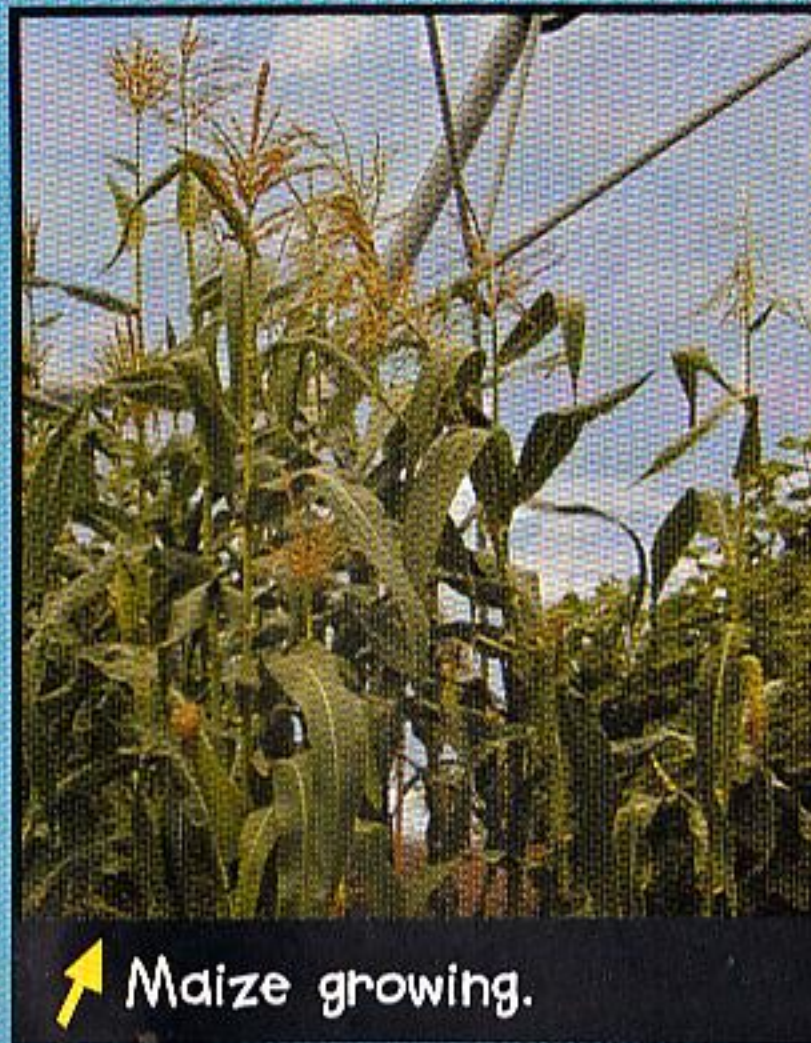


PAST INDIGO AND GARDEN FLOWERS TO THE VEGGIES IN FRONT OF THE BIOME LINK.

PLANTS FUTURE

PLANTS FOR TOMORROW (0.03)M

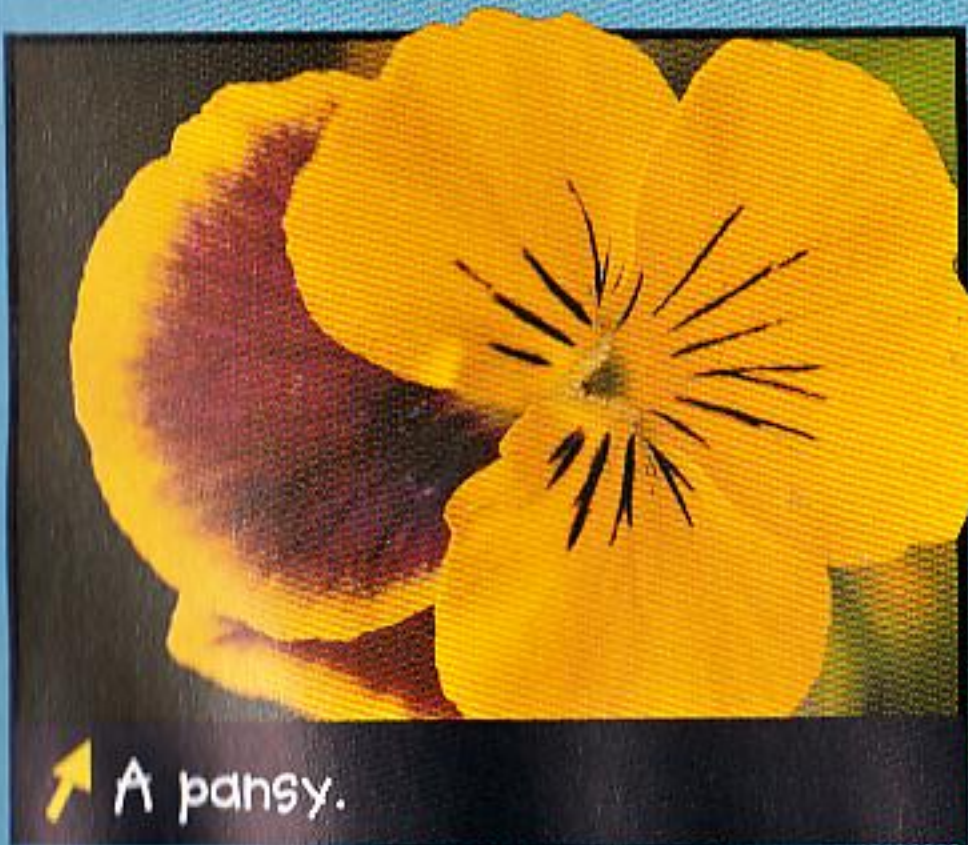
Maize plant stems can be made into the plant plastic that disposable knives and forks are made of. The knives and forks are then composted after use and turned into fertiliser for potatoes that can be eaten later with ... knives and forks.



⚡ Maize growing.

GARDEN FLOWERS (0.04)

Garden flowers all have wild ancestors. Some new plants are bred deliberately, but others are discovered by accident. Our multicoloured garden pansies are great grandchildren of the wild pansy – heartsease.



⚡ A pansy.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER DIGS IN THE VEGGIE PATCH

True or false?

1 Carrots help you see in the dark.



2 Spinach makes you strong.

3 Pumpkins can be eaten as well as carved for Halloween.



1 T - carrots contain vitamin A, which is good for the eyesight.
2 F - spinach contains less iron than was once thought. The confusion was caused when someone put a decimal point in the wrong place!
3 T - pumpkin soup and pumpkin pie are both delicious.

Is it the right time of year for **WHEAT** to make bread?

I can smell the **LAVENDER** for my shower gel from here.

0.08 M

0.07

HEAD FOR THE BEE, THEN MAKE YOUR WAY THROUGH THE GATE TOWARDS THE GIANT

WHAT'S GROWING IN GREAT BRITAIN



⚡ Wheat at Eden ready for harvesting.

WHEAT (0.08) M

Bread flour is ground from bread wheat and pasta flour is ground from durum wheat. Wheat – usually in the form of bread – is the staple food of a third of the world's population. Two hundred years ago a worker in Britain would spend half his week's wages on bread.

Medieval farmers reckoned to harvest four grains of wheat for every one planted. The 'Green Revolution' breeding programme in the 1970s gave us wheat with shorter stems, bigger seed heads and nearly fifteen times as much grain as before.

What is the giant insect in the pollination garden?

.....



⚡ Bombus the bee.



GRASSY EVE. LOOK OUT FOR LAVENDER AND WHEAT.

HOW MANY APPLES?

(0.07)

There are over 2,000 cultivated varieties of apples. Here in our Garden of Eden you can find two – Blenheim Orange and Blackamoor Red – watched over by the beautiful Eve, who is made from wood, mud and grass.



⚡ Lavender bushes.

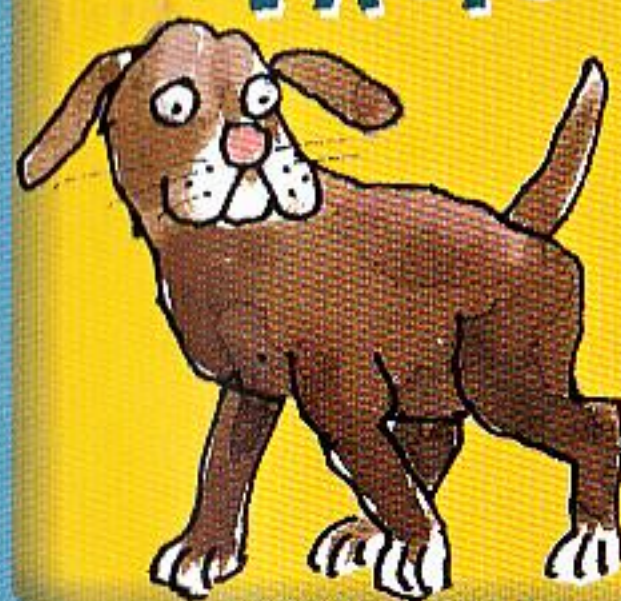
LAVENDER (0.09)

Lavender flowers in the summer. Its name comes from the Latin 'lavare', which means to wash. (So do the words laundry and lavatory.) Lavender is mainly used as a perfume, but it also has great healing properties. It's used to flavour cakes and ice cream too.



⚡ Eve and the artists.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER GETS INTO POLLINATION (0.10)

The go-between
How do plants get together to reproduce? Colour, scent and nectar all attract insects which carry the pollen from one flower to another.



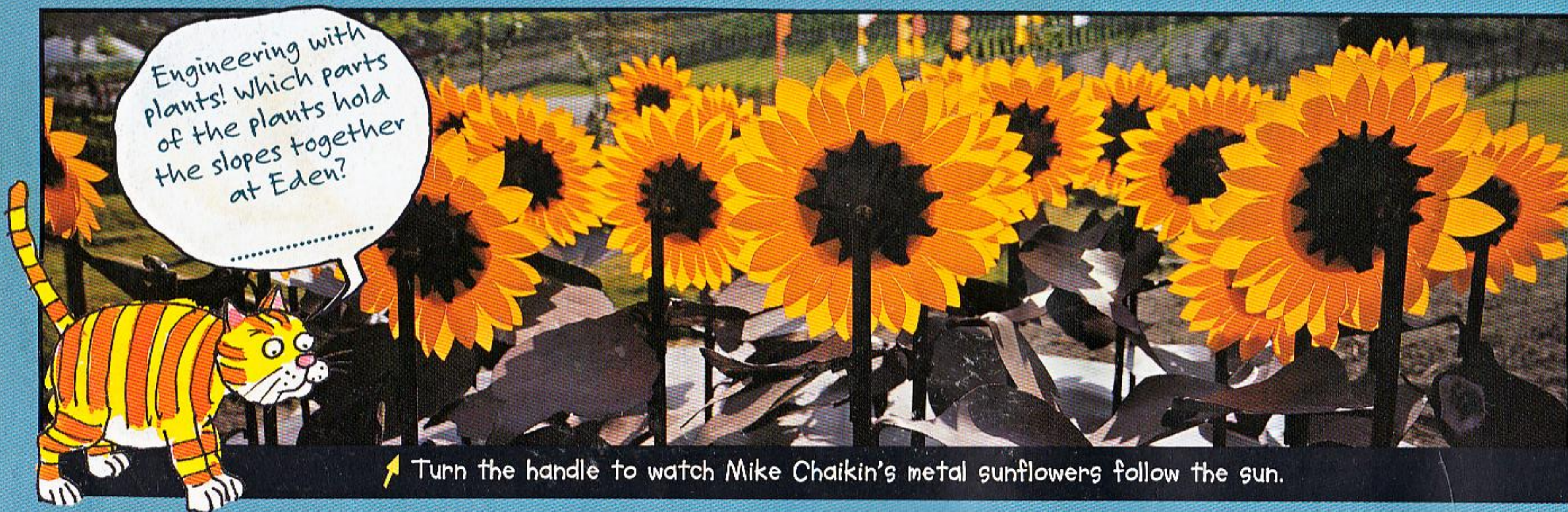
Insects, good or bad?
Many food plants need pollinating by insects, so think twice before swatting bugs. Your lunch is at stake!





BACK TO THE BEE ... NOW TAKE THE HIGH PATH TO THE TEA LEAF (PAST SUNFLOWERS

SUNFLOWERS, BEER AND A NICE CUP OF TEA



SUNFLOWERS (O.12) M

Mike Chaikin, a Cornish sculptor, made the sunflower sculpture after discovering "a piece of film showing time-lapse photography of sunflowers tracking the sun through the day, taken by Sarah Darwin – Charles Darwin's great-great-granddaughter."

SUNFLOWER OIL (O.12) M

The oil from sunflower seeds can be used in racing-car engines as well as in the margarine that we spread on our bread. Have a look in the little window in Mike's sculpture to see what else sunflowers are used for.

Help Alan find the **HOPS** for beer and he might change his mind!

IN SEASON) AND ON TO THE HOP POLES. EYES RIGHT FOR CORNISH CROPS.

TEA (O.13)

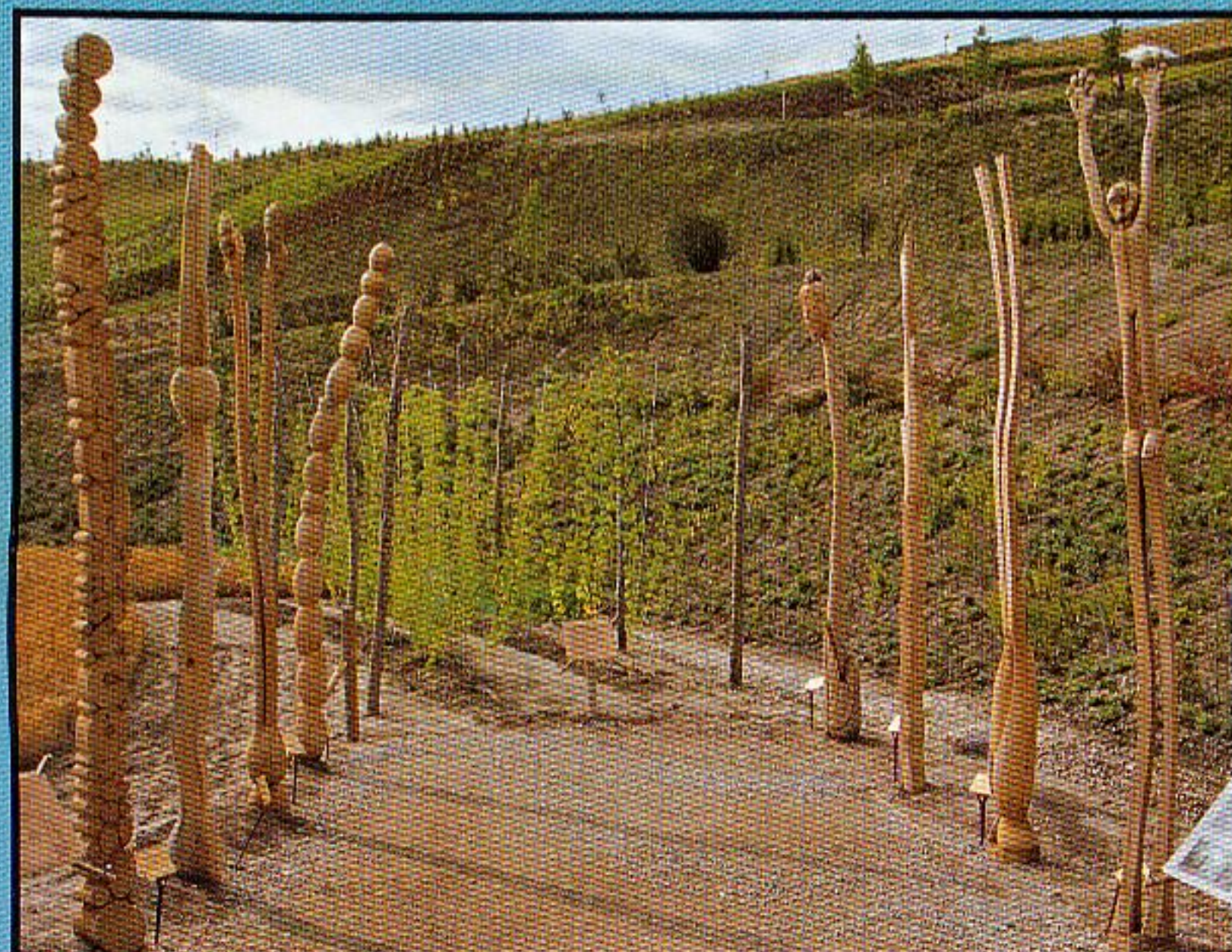
Next to the giant tea leaf are tea bushes from India. Tea is made from the young leaves. Prem Wallia, from the Kotada Tea Estate in India, came over to show us how to grow and pick our tea.



⚡ The tea garden.

BEER AND BREWING (O.14)

Look at the carved hop poles to find what's used in beer-making: barley, wheat, hops, yeast, a copper kettle, a fish (its swim bladder is added to beer to clear it), the chemical formula for alcohol and one more...



⚡ Hop poles with real hops growing in the background.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER ON CORNISH CROPS

Did you know?

Spring comes early to Cornwall, so traditionally Cornish farmers could sell certain vegetables, such as cauliflowers, earlier than growers in colder parts of Britain.



ECHINACEA (purple cone flowers)
can be used as medicine.

I fancy
some chips!
Where do I get
POTATOES?

O.19

O.18

KEEP ON WALKING UP... LOOK OUT FOR THE METAL MAN, THE HEMP FENCE...

OLD ROPE AND SPUDS

HEMP (O.16)

Canvas sails and ships' ropes,
Tough clothes and bank notes,
Oils and cords, insulation boards,
Soap and Bibles, old masters and fibres.
All this from hemp. Hemp has 25,000 uses.
Here we've used it to make a rope fence.

PLANTS FOR ROPE AND FIBRE (O.18)

Strong plant fibres make strong
rope. The metal giant made by local
artist George Fairhurst will show
you how tough a rope can be!

↓ The
metal
giant.



⚡ The hemp fence, a strong barrier made from plant stems.

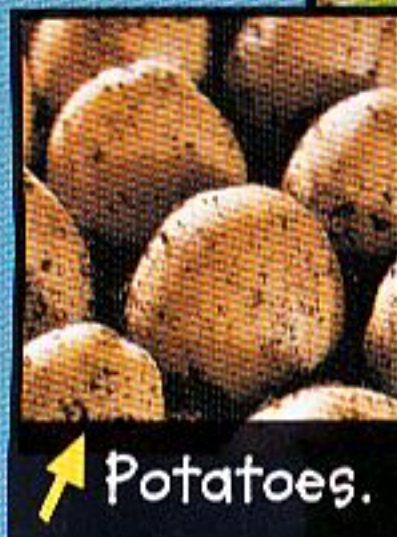
Name one
of the plants
that we use for
making ropes.
.....



AND THE CHARRED POSTS OF THE PRAIRIE.

POTATOES (M)

Potatoes come from the same family as tomatoes. We eat the tubers that grow under the ground. First discovered in the Andes in South America, potatoes are one of the biggest food crops in the world. How do you like yours?



⚡ Potatoes.



⚡ Potato tops with flowers.

STEPPE AND PRAIRIE (O.19)

The purple cone flower, Echinacea, now sold in a medicine to boost the immune system, comes from the prairies of North America, where native Americans had been using it for centuries as a medicine.



⚡ The purple cone flower, Echinacea.

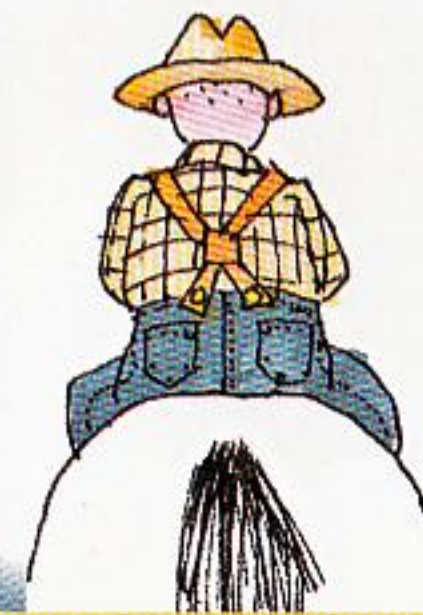
DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER ON THE PRAIRIE

Nowhere to hide

Check out the burnt trees in the prairie exhibit. The prairies were probably cleared of trees by native Americans burning them to make hunting easier. The bison couldn't hide behind those stumps!



Hardwearing jeans

The original jeans were made of hemp fabric. It would have taken a long time for them to wear out!



I need to gather **FUEL** for the fire.

GORSE was once used for fuel in Cornwall.

0.20

AS YOU LEAVE THE PRAIRIE LOOK OUT FOR THE 'INDUSTRIAL PLANT' BEFORE GOING UP

STORIES BY THE FIRESIDE

DON'T BE A FOSSIL

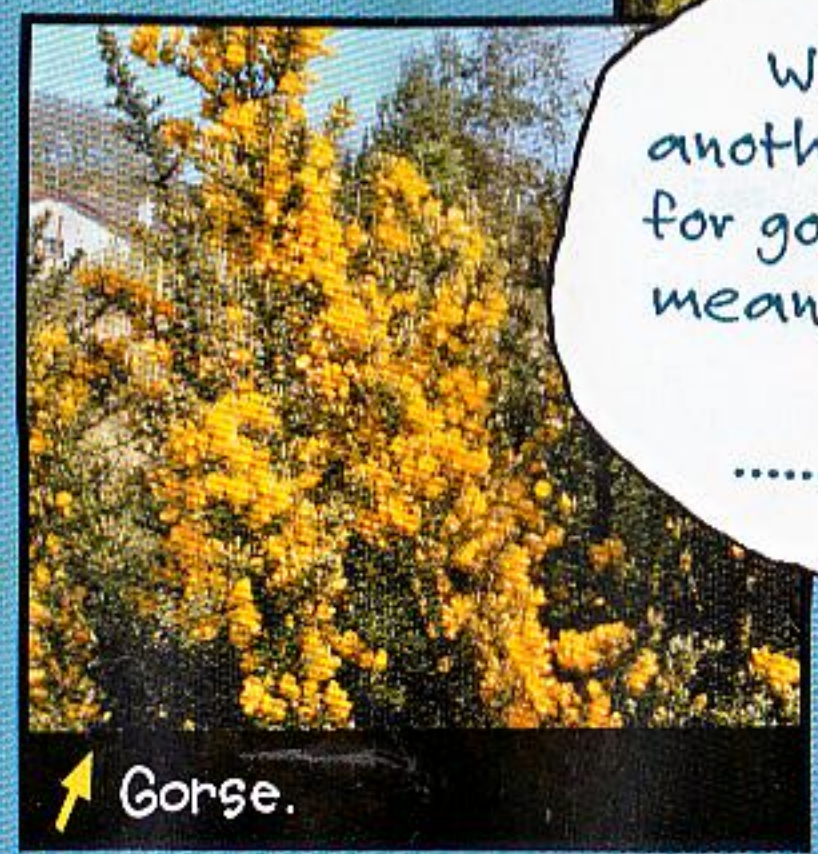
David Kemp's 'industrial plant' sculpture shows 'fuels past'. Burning fossil fuels, like coal and oil, pumps carbon dioxide into the air and contributes to global warming.

PLANTS FOR FUEL (0.20)

At Eden we're growing willow, poplar and a grass called miscanthus for fuel. These plants take in the same amount of carbon dioxide when growing as they give out when they're burning. This is called 'carbon neutral'.



↓ Miscanthus.



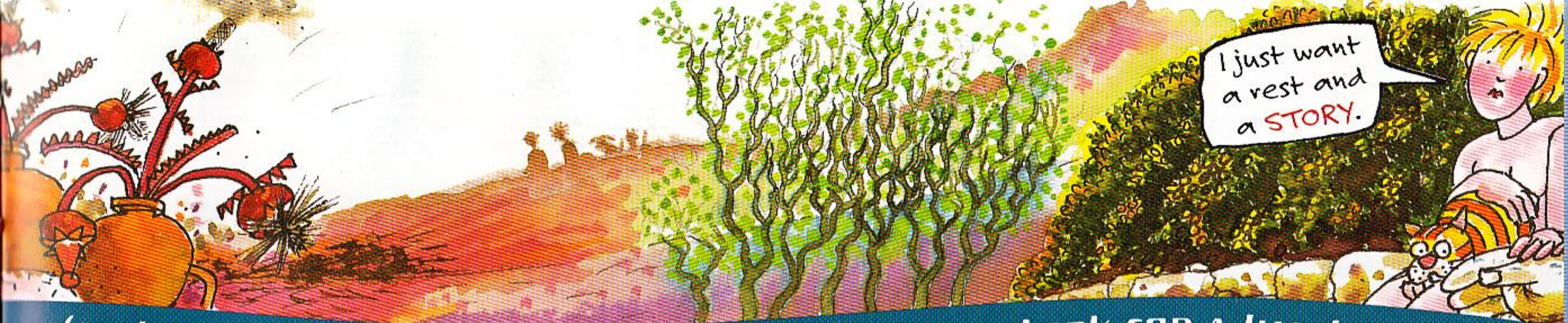
↑ Gorse.

What's another name for gorse that means 'fires'?

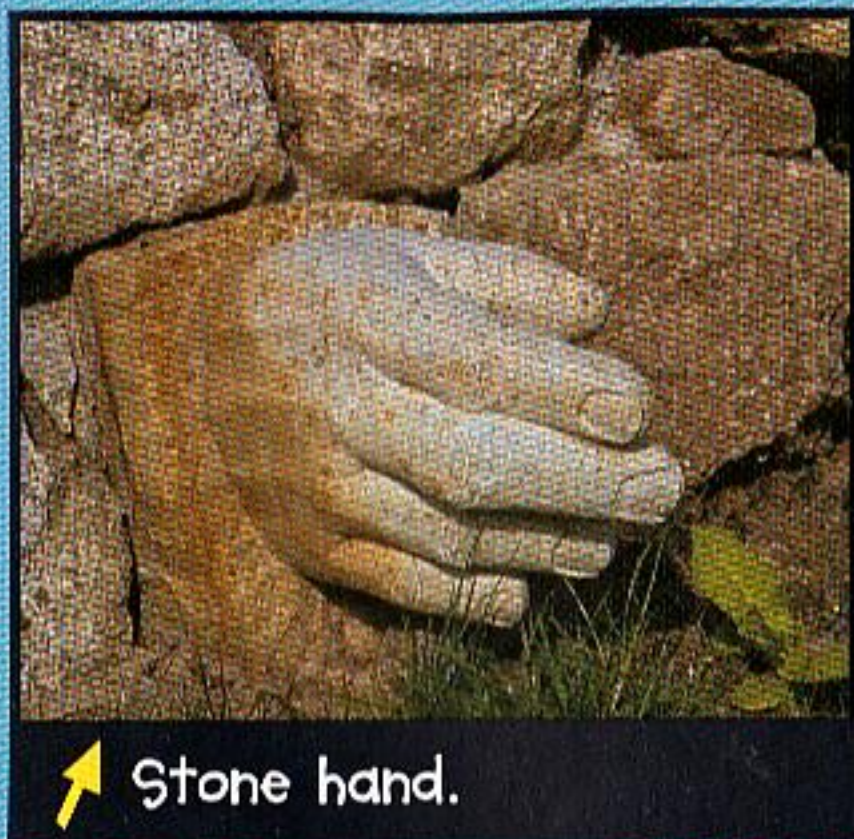
.....



↑ David Kemp's 'industrial plant'.



(AND UP) TO WILD CORNWALL. YOU'VE MADE IT - NOW LOOK FOR A HAND TO SHAKE!



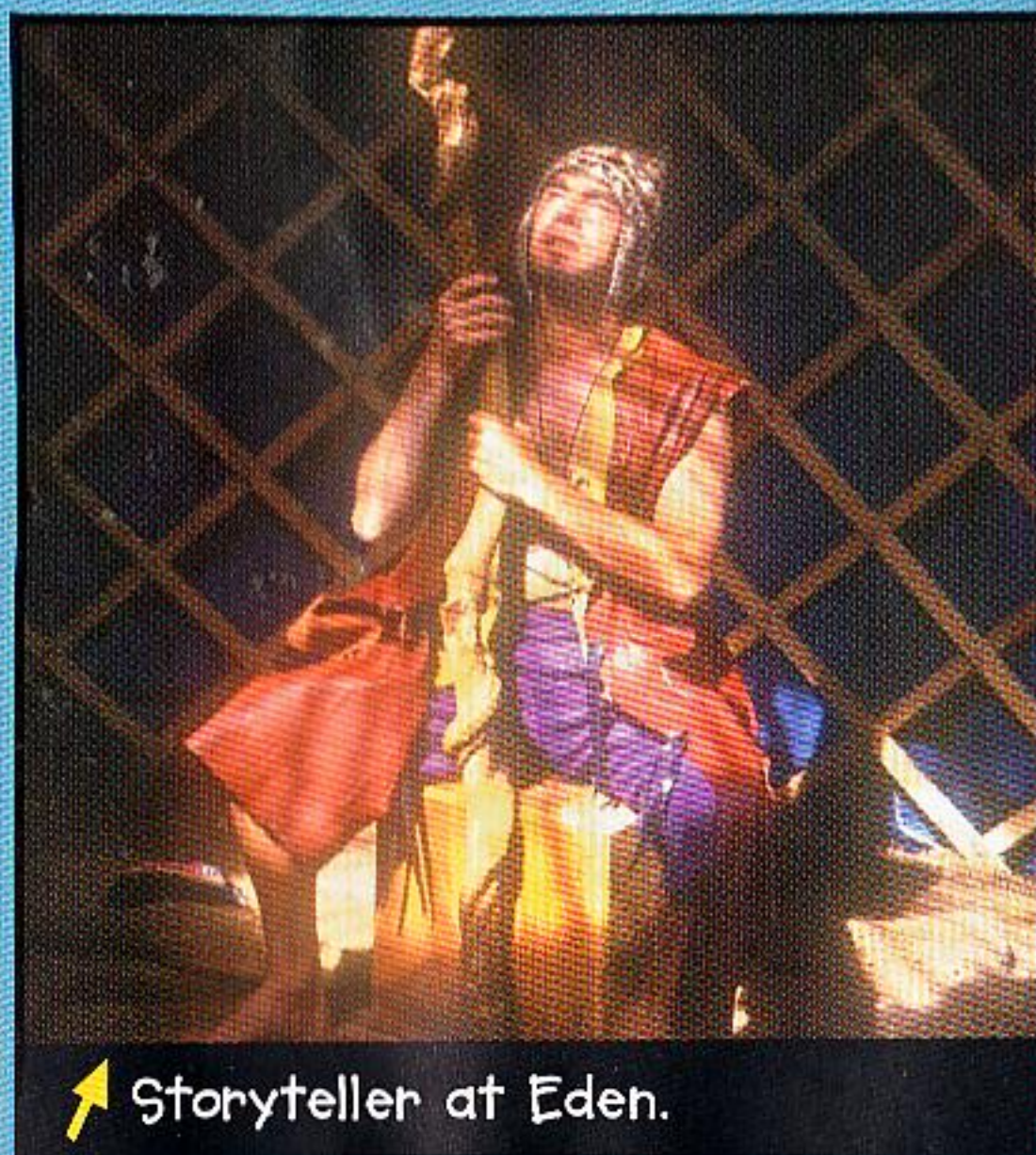
⚡ Stone hand.

STORYTELLING AT EDEN

If plants are kept alive in your memory by stories, they have a better chance of being kept alive when they're growing in the ground, too. Listen out for storytellers as you go round Eden. It can be nice to sit down and listen after all that walking!

WILD CORNWALL (O.22)

Up here you can discover the real Cornwall of stone walls and gorse and Cornish wild flowers. Cornwall's a magical place, so look out for a poem in slate, books in stone and clouds beneath your feet...



⚡ Storyteller at Eden.

DIGGER FACTS!



DIGGER CHASES CLOUDS

Cloud chamber

Whatever is passing overhead while you sit in the cloud chamber is magically projected on to the floor.

Digger saw birds and clouds going by. Shame there were no flying rabbits!



ACTIVITY PAGES

THE OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE

EDEN VILLAGE: PIT STOP CHALLENGE

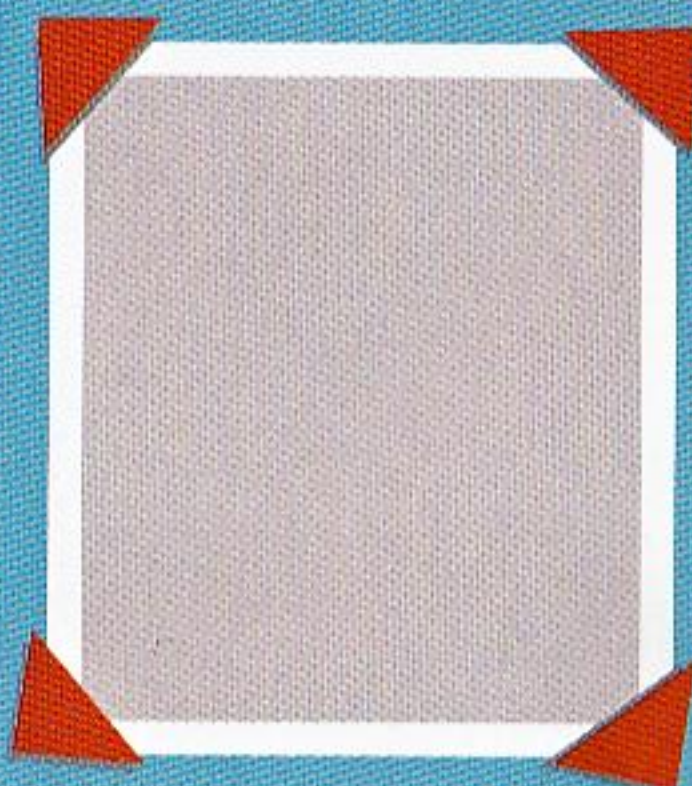
Take a breather and check out where you've been and what you've seen ... and if you've done it, tick the box.

- 1 ☐ WALKED ROUND THE LAKE
- 2 ☐ BEEN ON THE LAND TRAIN
- 3 ☐ SEEN OR HEARD A BIRD IN THE HUMID TROPICS BIOME
- 4 ☐ MET A GUIDE
- 5 ☐ HEARD A STORY
- 6 ☐ WALKED PAST A GIANT BRONZE BULL IN THE WARM TEMPERATE BIOME
- 7 ☐ LISTENED TO SOME MUSIC
- 8 ☐ SMELT SOMETHING NICE
- 9 ☐ SAT UNDER A GIANT TEA LEAF
- 10 ☐ RECYCLED A CAN
- 11 ☐ DISCOVERED A BOOK WITH PAGES THAT CANNOT BE TURNED (CLUE; LOOK IN WILD CORNWALL)
- 12 ☐ AND OF COURSE: SEEN ALAN, ENID, DIGGER AND THE CAT.



A PICTURE OF ME AT EDEN

Draw a picture or take a photo to put in here to personalise your guide book.



Plant diary

Write down which plants you have used today (and not just the ones you have eaten).

Breakfast: _____

Morning: _____

Lunchtime: _____

Afternoon: _____

Supper: _____

Bathroom: _____

Bed: _____



DRAW A LINE TO MATCH THE PLANT TO THE PRODUCT.



NAME THAT CAT



Look back through this book at your answers to my questions and jot them down on the dotted lines below. Take the first letter of the ones marked with a star and rearrange them to find my name.

Clue: A tall rainforest tree with soft seeds.

HUMID TROPICS

P.2.....
P.5.....
★ P.6.....
★ P.8.....
P.10.....
P.12.....
P.14.....

WARM TEMPERATE

P.18.....
★ P.20 Little.....
★ P.22.....
P.24.....
P.26.....
★ P.28.....

OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE

P.32.....
P.34.....
P.36.....
P.38.....
P.40.....

WRITE AN ABC OF EDEN

Write down plants starting with each letter of the alphabet.

A.....
B.....
C.....
D.....
E.....
F.....
G.....

H.....
I.....
J.....
K.....
L.....
M.....
N.....
O.....
P.....

Q.....
R.....
S.....
T.....
U.....
V.....
W.....
X Xanthosoma.....
Y Ylang ylang.....
Z Zed mays.....

PLANT CHECK

Tick off all the plants you've spotted during your exploration of the Outdoor Landscape.

- ☐ P.32 WOAD 0.05
- ☐ P.33 VEGETABLES 0.06
- ☐ P.33 MAIZE 0.03
- ☐ P.34 WHEAT 0.08m
- ☐ P.35 LAVENDER 0.09
- ☐ P.35 APPLES 0.07
- ☐ P.36 SUNFLOWERS 0.12 m
- ☐ P.37 TEA 0.13
- ☐ P.37 HOPS 0.14
- ☐ P.38 HEMP 0.16
- ☐ P.39 POTATOES 0.17m
- ☐ P.39 ECHINACEA 0.19
- ☐ P.40 GORSE 0.20

HIDDEN BUTTERFLIES

How many butterflies can you see flitting around these two pages?

Fact check!

What do insects carry from one plant to another to fertilise them?

What comes early to Cornwall?

What fabric were the original jeans made from?

EDEN – THE FACTS

STRUCTURE

The Biome scaffolding was the largest free-standing scaffold ever built: 12 levels, 25m across, 46,000 poles, 368 km of it in all.

BIG PITCH

In the beginning the disused china clay pit was 60m deep and the area of 35 football pitches.

HUGE

There are 625 hexagons in all, the largest being 11 metres across.

HEAVY

The covered Biomes sit on very solid foundations that weigh more than the Biomes themselves.

DISASTER!

43 million gallons of water raining into the pit in 90 days meant that our engineers had to come up with a fantastic drainage system right from the start.

BUBBLES

Three layers of ETFE (ethylenetetrafluoroethylene) transparent foil form inflated pillows 2m deep in each of the hexagons. ETFE weighs less than 1% of the same area of glass.

STRENGTH

2,000 rock anchors were driven into the pit sides to stabilise them. A 'soup' of grass seed and plant food was sprayed onto the slopes to knit the surface together.

SIZE

The world's largest conservatories weigh only slightly more than the air they contain. The Tower of London could fit inside the Humid Tropics Biome.

SOIL

In a pit with no soil the team had to make their own – 85,000 tonnes of it – using china clay waste and organic waste. The compost heap to beat them all!

PLANT TASTE

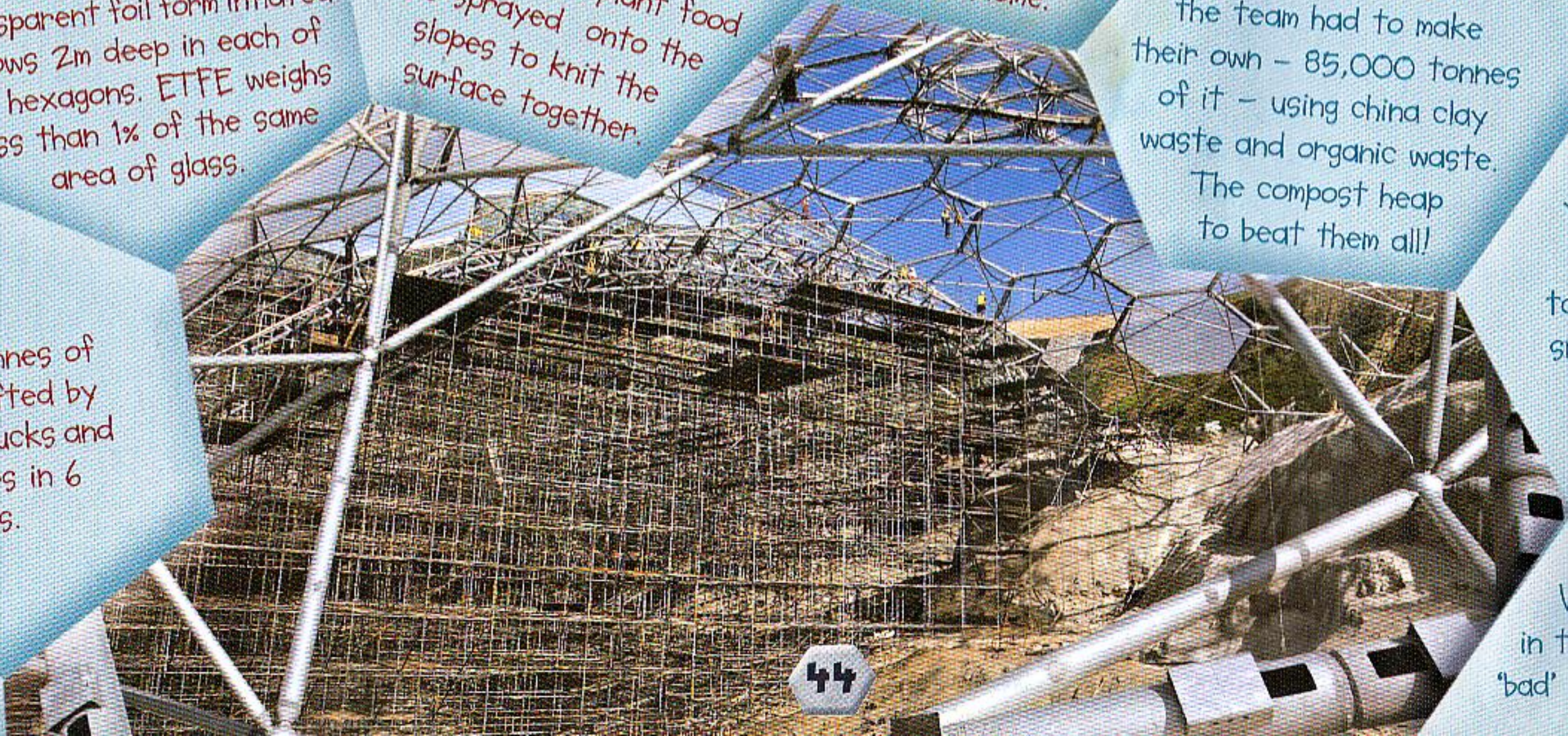
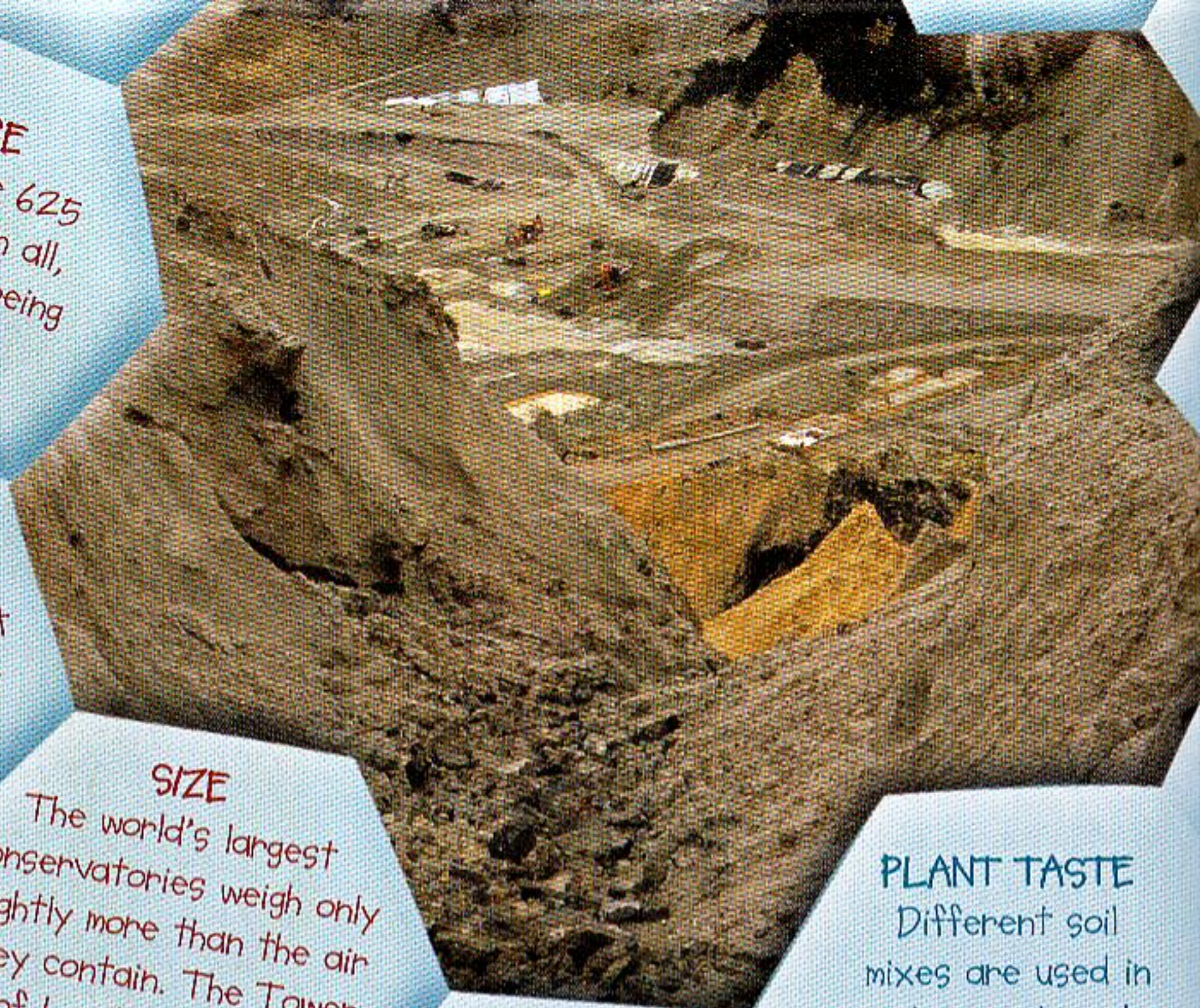
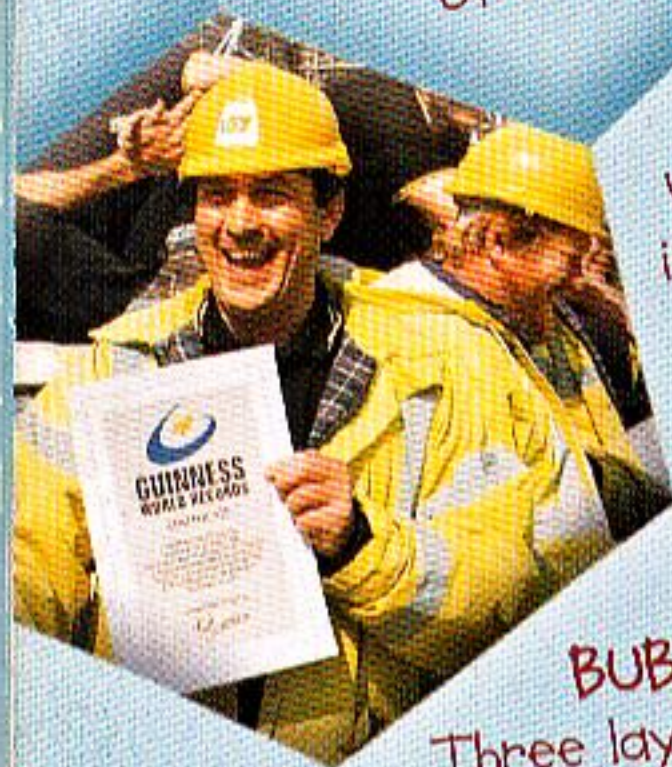
Different soil mixes are used in each area to make sure the plants have exactly what they need to grow best.

TARZAN

You may see strings dangling from the taller trees; these are small pulley systems to put 'good' bugs into the canopy.

PESKY PESTS

We put 'good' bugs in the Biomes to eat the 'bad' bugs that eat the plants.



RAREST

plant at Eden:
Ebony, Oceanic
Islands,
Humid
Tropics.

HOW MANY PLANTS?

In Jan 2002:
over 122,815
plants, of
approximately
2,269 species.

BUZZ OFF!

We also put light
boxes in some
areas, which emit
UV light at night to
catch moths and
mosquitoes.

SCORCHING

Unlike glass, ETFE
transmits ultraviolet
rays, which means you
can get a suntan
indoors. Don't forget
to cover up.

COOLING DOWN

Air inside the Biomes is
circulated by large grey
boxes with two pipes which
are positioned around the
perimeter of each Biome.

SMELLIEST

flowering plant
at Eden: Pelican
flower, Humid
Tropics Biome.

YUM

See if you can spot the
birds, lizards and geckos
in the Humid Tropics
Biome. They are there
to eat the bugs.

MISTY MOUNTAINS

Fine spray from the
misting nozzles keeps
the humidity between 60%
and 90% in the Humid
Tropics Biome – just
right for the plants.

HEATING UP

Temperatures in the Biomes
are automatically controlled.
The main heating source for
both Biomes (even in winter) is
the sun, with extra heating
from air-handling units
around each Biome.

LARGEST

flowering plant at
Eden: Titan Arum,
Humid Tropics
Biome.

BIGGEST WATER PLANT LEAF

at Eden: Victorian giant
water lily. Humid
Tropics Biome.

NOT A PLANT ZOO

We show you the
plants of the world
that we depend on but
which most of us
have never
seen.

TALLEST

Tallest tree in Humid
Tropics Biome: the
kapok tree at 16
metres.

GIGANTIC LEAF

The biggest leaf at
Eden: Gunnera manicata
(giant rhubarb) in the
Outdoor Landscape,
by the lake.

QUIZZICLE:

Try out your new-found knowledge on your friends and family and see if you can teach them a thing or two.

HUMID TROPICS

1. Why are there birds in the Humid Tropics Biome?

- To look beautiful
- To eat the bugs
- To create air movement with the flapping of their wings

2. Why do many rainforest trees have large, pointy leaves?

- To get rid of excess water
- To help absorb sunlight
- To stop the wind ripping the leaves

3. What plant has the biggest seeds in the world?

- The orchid
- The elephant tree
- The coco-de-mer

4. Which of the following flowers has helped to save children's lives?

- Madagascan periwinkle
- The butterfly bush
- The bucket orchid

5. What is another name for a medicine man?

- Showman
- Shaman
- Shoeman

6. Rubber can be made from

- The liquid from the trunk of a tree?
- A tropical fruit?
- The root of a vine?



7. What palm gives us car polish?

- Oil palm
- Coconut palm
- Carnauba wax palm

8. Soursop is a tropical fruit used for making

- Ice cream?
- Soup?
- Sourdough bread?



9. Cornish buns are yellow because they contain

- Saffron?
- Turmeric?
- Yellow paint?

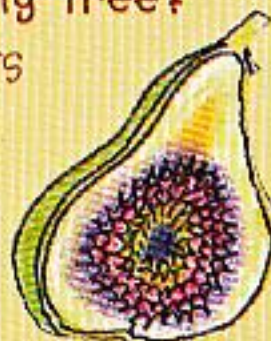
WARM TEMPERATE

1. Why do many plants in the Med. have small leaves?

- To help shed water
- To prevent the plants from drying out
- To keep the wind off

2. Where do you find the flowers of the fig tree?

- Inside the fruits
- On the trunks
- On the ground



3. What South African flowers have petals like bird feathers?

- Restios
- Ericas
- Proteas

4. What plants store gallons of moisture in their leaves?

- Bananas
- Agaves
- Heathers

5. What bird lives in the cork oak forests in the Mediterranean?

- Parrots
- Robins
- Black Vultures

6. How did the navel orange get its name?

- Because sailors ate it
- Because it is grown in a village called Navel
- Because the fruits look as if they have belly buttons



7. What plant can be made into popcorn, paint and cornflakes?

- Maize
- Wheat
- Barley

8. What plant made lamp oil and now makes cooking oil?

- Sunflower
- Olive
- Maize

9. How many different types of smells can we detect?

- 10
- 100
- 10,000



OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE

1. What British plant gives us blue dye?

- Sweet peas
- Woad
- Ferns

2. Which plants made our coal?

- Ferns
- Oak trees
- Cabbages

3. What do we get bread and pasta from?

- Barley
- Oats
- Wheat

4. How many different types of apples are there?

- 20
- 200
- 2000

5. Lavender comes from a Latin word meaning

- To smell?
- To taste?
- To wash?

6. Racing car engine oil can be made from

- Sunflowers?
- Rubber?
- Honey?

7. Tea grows in

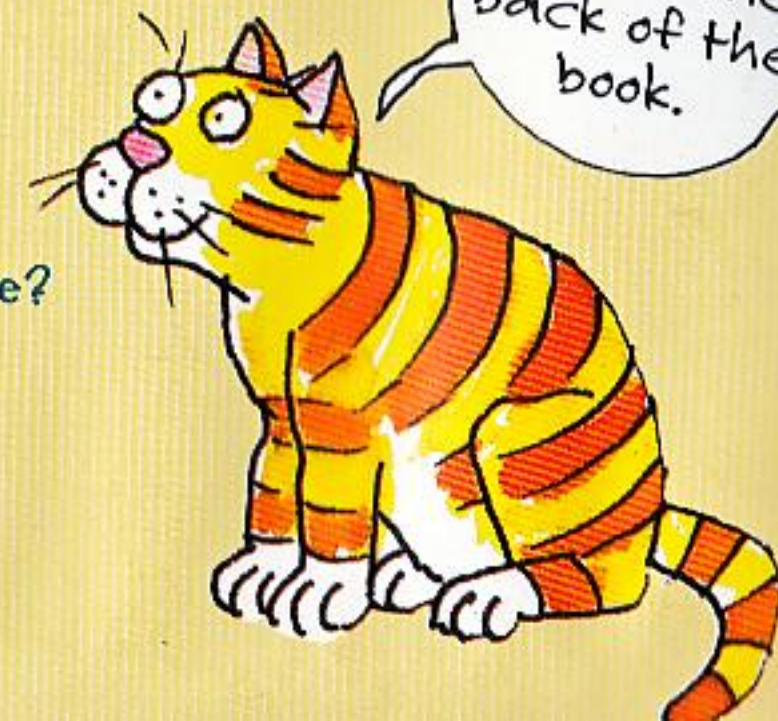
- Iceland?
- India?
- Wales?

8. Potatoes first came from

- Spain?
- Africa?
- South America?

9. What Cornish plant was used as a fuel?

- Wild asparagus
- Red campion
- Gorse



The answers are at the back of the book.

Now I know that as well as food we get all sorts of useful stuff from plants - medicines, building materials, clothes, rubber tyres, chewing-gum, even lipstick!

Eden works with partners all over the world who care for wild plants and who are trying to make sure there is enough food for the future.

I found that if we give plants some water, some fresh air, and a bit of soil - plus the magic ingredient of sunlight - the plants themselves do the rest and turn into everything we need.

If we look after the plants that look after us, don't use up too many resources and recycle what we can, then the future looks bright!

TAUNTS IN THE JUNGLE P.16

SEARCHING THE TROPICS



HIDDEN BIRDS

12

Fact check!

20

1789

FSC

FUN IN THE SUN P.30

SEARCHING THE WARM TEMPERATE REGIONS

THYME
CAROB
PROTEA
SAGE
AGAVE
PEACH
KIWI
CORK
TOBACC
PEPPERS
ORANGE

**GRAPE
COTTON
BEANS
MAIZE
TOMATO
OLIVE**

HIDDEN GECKOS

14

Fact check!

Cypress

Ugli

10,000

THE OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE

MATCH THE PLANT TO THE PRODUCT. P.42

Rubber tree = rubber gloves
coconut = mat
grapes = wine
cotton = T-shirt
wheat = bread

Fact check!

Pollen

Spring

Hemp

HIDDEN BUTTERFLIES

20

CAT QUESTIONS THROUGHOUT

Humid Tropics
p.2 Tropics Trader
p.5 Star fruit
p.6 Kapok
p.8 Artifice
p.10 Chillies
p.12 Yams
p.14 Lemon grass

Warm Temperate
p.18 Twenty-two
p.20 Karoo
p.22 Pig
p.24 Lemon
p.26 Blue
p.28 Olives

NAME THAT CAT

K A P O K

Outdoor Landscape
p.32 Ferns
p.34 Bee
p.36 Roots
p.38 Flax/hemp/sisal
p.40 Furze

QUIZZICLE P.46

HTB
1b, 2a, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8a, 9a

WTB
1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6c, 7a, 8a, 9c

OL
1b, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9a

ANSWERS

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A CHILDREN'S GUIDE BOOK
AN EDEN PROJECT BOOK 1903 919037
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**AN INTERACTIVE GUIDE BOOK TO TAKE YOU
ON A TOUR OF THE EXHIBITS AT THE EDEN PROJECT.**



**INCLUDES A FOLD-OUT MAP AND
LOADS OF ACTIVITIES FOR YOU TO DO.**



Illustrations by Paul Spooner

Text by Dr Jo Readman, Director of Education at the Eden Project

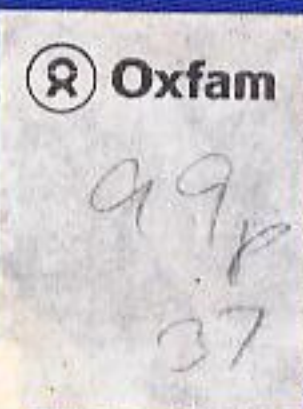
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